

Brownell Family
9-10-58

PAMPHLET FILE

REFERENCE
DO NOT CIRCULATE

1777

MILITARY CENSUS OF RHODE ISLAND

WHICH SHOW THE NAMES

OF

BROWNELL

It was enacted by the General Assembly, March, 1777, that regular lists or registers of the names of all male persons inhabiting or residing within their respective towns be made:

From sixteen to fifty years of age, whom they shall judge able to bear arms.

From sixteen to fifty years of age, whom they shall judge unable to bear arms.

From fifty to sixty, able to bear arms.

From fifty to sixty, not able; and from sixty, upwards.

Reproduced By E. E. BROWNELL, B.E.E., Dayton, Ohio

BROWNELL, BENJAMIN. Name appears in the Military Census of 1777 as of Scituate, aged 16-50, "able to bear arms," no evidence of service.

BROWNELL, CHARLES. A Charles Brownell appears in the Military Census of 1777 as of Tiverton, aged 16-50, "unable to bear arms." A Charles Brownell appears in the Military Census of 1777 as an "Enlisted soldier of the town of Tiverton." Charles Brownell served as Private, Capt. James Webb's Co., Col. Henry Sherburne's Batt., U. S. Service, enlisted Aug. 1, 1777, for 3 years; transferred to Col. Israel Angell's 2d R. I. Regt., May 1, (probably 1779); discharged Aug. 1, 1780. This service probably refers to the Charles Brownell noted in the Census of 1777 as an "Enlisted Soldier of the town of Tiverton."

BROWNELL, ENICK. Name appears in the Military Census of 1777 as of Scituate, aged 16-50, "able to bear arms," no evidence of service.

BROWNELL, ESECK. Private, Capt. Christopher Manchester's Co., Col. William Richmons's Regt., on muster roll taken from July 24, to Aug. 31, 1776.

BROWNELL, GARDNER. Born Little Compton, R. I., 1755; died Little Compton, R. I., Oct. 9, 1830. In 1776, on ship "Providence," Abraham Whipple, Commander, served 12 months, 25 days, discharged at Providence; served as Private, Capt. Philip Palmer's Co., Col. Archibald Crary's Regt., from Aug. 16, 1778, to March 16, 1779; enlisted about March 20, 1782, for Campaign of 1782, served 9 months, Capt. Brown's Co., Col. Jeremiah Olney's Regt., R. I. Line, discharged at Saratoga, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1782; became a pensioner; Gardner Brownell, of Little Compton, son of William, and Ruth Palmer, of Little Compton, daughter of Phebe Palmer, married Jan. 11, 1781.

BROWNELL, GEORGE. A George Brownell appears in the Military Census of 1777 as of Cumberland, aged 16-50, "able to bear arms." A George Brownell served as Private, Lt. Gould's Division, on list dated Cumberland, Jan. 6, 1777, also on list dated Feb. 24, 1777. This service probably refers to the George Brownell noted in the Census of 1777 as of Cumberland. A George Brownell, possibly the same man, served as Private, Capt. Reuben Ballou's Co., Col. Mathewson's Regt., 1st Division, from Aug. 6, to Aug. 27, 1778. A George Brownell enlisted as Minute Man, Exeter, Dec. 29, 1775. A George Brownell served as Member of the Portsmouth Town Council, elected June 10, 1776, Sept. 9, and Nov. 11, 1776. A George Brownell served as Private, Capt. Cornelius Briggs' Co., Col. Nathan Miller's Regt., from Feb. 8, to Feb. 10, 1778 and from Aug. 1, to Aug. 26, 1778. A George Brownell, possibly the same man, served as Private, Capt. Alexander Thomas' Co., Col. John Topham's Regt., from Nov. 1, 1779, to March 13, 1780.

BROWNELL, GIDEON. Served in 2d, or North Co., Militia, Little Compton, from 1776, to March, 1780, in Sullivan's Expedition, George Simmons, Capt.; died Little Compton, R. I., Sept. 27, 1818. Gideon, son of Pierce and Ruth Brownell, and Pheby, or Phebe, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Brown, married Little Compton, R. I., March 24, 1776.

BROWNELL, GILES. A Giles Brownell appears in the Military Census of 1777 as of Tiverton, aged over 60. A Giles Brownell appears in the Military Census of 1777 as an "Enlisted soldier of the town of Tiverton." Giles Brownell, born 1753, place not given; in 1776, on frigate "Providence," Abraham Whipple, Commander, served as Marine, 12 months, discharged at Providence; also served as Private, Capt. James Webb's Co., Col. Henry Sherburne's Batt., U. S. Service, appointed Sept. 1, 1778, for 3 years; became a pensioner, last payment of pension, March 1, 1824. This service probably refers to the Giles Brownell noted in the Census of 1777 as an "Enlisted Soldier of the town of Tiverton."

BROWNELL, ICHABOD. Private, Capt. Alexander Thomas' Co., Col. John Topham's Regt., served from Feb. 16, to March 16, 1779.

BROWNELL, ESAC (ISAAC). Labourer, born Little Compton, date not given; served in Capt. Christopher Manchester's Co., Col. William Richmond's Regt., enlisted at Little Compton, Dec. 4, 1775.

BROWNELL, ISRAEL. An Israel Brownell appears in the Military Census of 1777 as of Tiverton, aged 16-50, "able to bear arms." An Israel Brownell appears as Private, on roster of Minute Men, Capt. Christopher Manchester's Co., dated Tiverton, Oct. 4, 1775, received pay for 4 days service. An Israel Brownell, probably the same man, residence Tiverton, served as Private, 1st Division, Capt. Cook's Co., Col. John Cook's Regt., R. I. Militia, 15 days between May 22, and June 22, 1777.

BROWNELL, JAMES. A James Brownell served as Private, Capt. William Richmond's Co., Col. Cook's Regt., from June 4, to June 19, 1777; also did guard duty from July 19, to Aug. 3, 1777, from Sept. 2, to Sept. 17, 1777; also served as Private, Capt. Cornelius Briggs' Co., Col. Nathan Miller's Regt., from Aug. 1, to Aug. 26, 1778 and from July 16, to July 24, 1778.

BROWNELL, JOHN. A John Brownell appears on a list of the 2nd Division of Capt. William Richmond's Co., that guarded the shore, Jan. 6, 1777, list dated Little Compton, no date. A John Brownell, possibly the same man, served as Sergeant, Capt. William Lawless' Co., Col. Archibald Craiy's Regt., from May 16, 1778, to March 16, 1779.

BROWNELL, JONATHAN. Lt. Jonathan Brownell was at battle of Bunker Hill and his son Sylvester was in same battle. Lt. Jonathan Brownell died in the fall of that year of wounds received in that battle, (statement on file at Pension Office, Washington, D. C.). A Jonathan Brownell served as Captain, Newport and Bristol Counties Regt., Thomas Church, Col., Army of Observation, chosen May, 1775; also Capt., Col. Henry Babcock's Regt., chosen January, 1776; also Captain, Col. Christopher Lippitt's Regt., chosen August, 1776.

BROWNELL, JOSEPH. Served in 1st, or South Co., Little Compton, from 1776, to 1779, under Capts. Gideon Simmons, Ephraim Simmons, Southworth, Samuel Coe and William Bailey, and Col. Cook; died Little Compton, Feb. 24, 1824. Joseph Brownell, son of Giles, and Deborah Briggs, daughter of Joseph and Ruth Briggs, married at Little Compton, Feb. 11, 1766. A Joseph Brownell, probably the same man, served as Private, Capt. Cornelius Briggs' Co., Col. Nathan Miller's Regt., 20 days from Aug. 1, 1778.

BROWNELL, Robert S., 1st Sgt. Co. A.; Res., South Kingstown, R. I.; Oct. 17, 1861, enrolled; June, 1862, absent on furlough because of wounds received at New Berne, N. C., March 14, 1862; Oct., 1862, on furlough sick, and so borne until Dec. 8, 1862, when discharged on surgeon's certificate of disability. Fifth Regiment Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, Henry T. Sisson, Colonel. (Adjutant General's Report, 1865, Vol. 2, page 510.)

Brownell, Rt. Rev. Thomas Church, D.D., L.L.D., the eldest of eleven children of Sylvester and Mercy (Church) Brownell, was born on the paternal estate in Massachusetts, in what is now known as Coaxet, October 19, 1779. Though not a native of Rhode Island, yet being of ancient Rhode Island families, born within a mile of the State line, baptized and brought up in a Rhode Island church, his biography seems to be entitled to a place in this work. He was a descendant of Thomas Brownell, who was born in 1619, and was on Rhode Island in 1647, when, at the formation of the government, under the charter of 1643, with John Cook, he was chosen "Water Bailie" for the colony, having charge of the fisheries, then, as now, an important industry, and a source of wealth. Thomas Brownell's son Thomas, born in 1639, was one of the original proprietors and first settlers of Little Compton, Rhode Island, where members of that branch of the family still reside. His son George, in 1702, purchased a tract of land two miles square, in the southeast corner of Westport, embracing what is now Coaxet. Sylvester Brownell, father of Thomas Church Brownell, was the son of Jonathan and grandson of George Brownell, the first proprietor of Coaxet. He was born November 20, 1757. At seventeen years of age he was one of the thousand minute men, whom the gallant Prescott led to the heights of Bunker Hill, on the memorable night of June 16, 1775, and was in the battle the following day. He was one of the survivors present at the laying of the corner-stone of Bunker Hill monument, June 17, 1825, and died fifteen years thereafter. He was also at the disastrous battle of Long Island, in 1776, and at the battle of Rhode Island, under Sullivan, in August, 1778. In 1788 he was commissioned Captain in the Massachusetts Militia, by John Hancock, and in 1794 was commissioned Major by Samuel Adams, then Governor. The longevity of this family is remarkable. All lived to be over fifty years of age; but one died under sixty, and one under seventy; seven lived to be over eighty; the Bishop attained the age of eighty-five, and two are yet living. He was elected deacon of the Congregational Church in Little Compton, in 1802, and removed to that town in 1828. The property is still in possession of the family, and his grandson, F. R. Brownell, now resides upon it. Thomas Church Brownell pursued his preparatory studies at Bristol County Academy, Taunton, Massachusetts, and graduated at Union College in 1804, being then twenty-five years of age. The next year he was employed as tutor in that institution. In 1809 he was elected the first Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy at Union College. The following year he spent in Great Britain and Ireland, in gathering material and apparatus for his new department. In 1813 he began his studies for the ministry, and having joined the Protestant Episcopal Church, was ordained by Bishop Hobart, in Trinity Church, New York, April 11, 1816. He was then thirty-six years of age. Probably there is no other instance on record of a man being admitted to holy orders so late in life who rose to the episcopate, with the exception of the venerable Bishop Ravenscroft, of North Carolina. In connection with his professional duties, Mr. Brownell acted as missionary in Schenectady and vicinity. So rapidly did he rise in his profession that he was called to be assistant minister of Trinity Church, New York, in 1818, thus greatly enlarging his sphere of activity and usefulness. But he was not long permitted to remain in New York City. The next year he was elected Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Connecticut, and was consecrated October 27, 1819.

BROWNELL, LAY. Name appears on a return of non-commissioned officers and privates of Col. Topham's Regt., dated March, 1780, time expires March 16.

BROWNELL, NATHANIEL. Nathaniel Brownell, son of George, enlisted at Little Compton, May, 1775, served as Private, Capt. Aaron Wilbour's Co., Col. Church's Regt., 8 months; also in Sullivan's Expedition; also Massachusetts service; died Little Compton, or Westport, Mass., Dec. 30, 1825. Nathaniel Brownell, son of George Brownell and his wife Sarah deceased of Westport, and Sarah Tompkins, daughter of Michael Tompkins deceased and his wife Sarah of Little Compton, married Little Compton, March 25, 1790. A Nathaniel Brownell served as Seaman, on Privateer "Lady Washington," Commissioned by Governor of Rhode Island, Aug. 24, 1776.

BROWNELL, OLIVER. Commissary under the United States, (statement on file at Pension Office, Washington, D. C.).

BROWNELL, PAUL. Private, Capt. Ellixander(Alexander) Thomas' Co., Col. Topham's Regt., U. S. Service, appointed March 16, 1779, at Tiverton, term 1 year,

BROWNELL, PEARCE. A Pearce Brownell "Stood Gard" from Feb. 5, to March 5, 1777 and from July 19, to Aug. 3, 1777; also served as Private, Capt. Cornelius Briggs' Co., Col. Nathan Miller's Regt., from Aug. 1, to Aug. 26, 1778, Sullivan's Expedition, name appearing on roll dated Little Compton, April 30, 1779. According to a statement by Gideon Brownell, on file at the Pension Office, Washington, D. C., a Gideon Brownell served as substitute for father Pearce Brownell, 8 months.

BROWNELL, ROBERT. Late of South Kingstown, deserted his country and gone over to the Enemy on Rhode Island. Directed by the Council of War, April 15, 1778, that his estate be taken in behalf of state.

BROWNELL, SAMUEL. A Samuel Brownell appears in the Military Census of 1777 as of Providence, former residence Newport, aged 16-50, "able to bear arms." A Samuel Brownell served as Acting Master, sloop "Providence," Continental Navy, entered service March 14, 1776, left sick at Providence, June 4, 1776. A Samuel Brownell served in the 2nd Division of Capt. William Richmond's Co., that was "Drew to Gard the Shore, Jan. 6, 1777," name appears on list dated Little Compton, no date; also served in Capt. Gideon Simmons' Co., Col. Cook's Regt., Militia, U. S. Service, appears on pay roll from Aug. 17, to Aug. 31, 1778, entered service Aug. 20.

BROWNELL, STEPHEN. Stephen Brownell, Jr., born Little Compton, R. I., March 18, 1762; died Little Compton, March 12, 1855; served as substitute for father, Stephen Brownell, Sr., Capt. William Southard's Co., Little Compton, from December, 1776, to March, 1778, every alternate month; also served as Private, Capt. Ephraim Simmons' Co.; also as Private, Capt. Cornelius Briggs' Co., from Aug. 1, to Aug. 26, 1778, in Sullivan's Expedition; also in Capt. John Davis' Co.; became a pensioner. Stephen Brownell, Jr. and Mary Coggeshall, daughter of Daniel Coggeshall, both of Little Compton, married Dec. 11, 1803. According to a statement by Burrington Anthony, on file at the Pension Office, Washington, D. C., a Stephen Brownell was imprisoned by the British for "aiding and abetting" a British soldier to desert. A Stephen Brownell

served in Capt. Cornelius Briggs' Co., from Aug. 1, to Aug. 26, 1778, Rhode Island Expedition (Sullivan's Expedition); Stephen Brownell, Jr. in same Co.

BROWNELL, SYLVESTER. Born Dartmouth, Mass., Nov. 20, 1757; in 1775, immediately after the battle of Lexington, when the British troops returned to Boston, he enlisted and served in Capt. Aaron Wilbur's Co., Col. Col. Thomas Church's Regt., 8 months; in battle of Bunker Hill; also Massachusetts service; served as Private and Sergeant; became a pensioner, last payment of pension, March, 1840.

BROWNELL, THOMAS. A Thomas Brownell appointed by the General Assembly, June, 1776, to take the Military Census for Little Compton. A Thomas Brownell, born Dec. 16, 1761, served as waiter to brother Capt. Jonathan Brownell, who raised first Co. in Portsmouth, R. I., 2½ years; then as waiter to brother Oliver Brownell, Commissary of U. S., 5 months. A Thomas Brownell, of Capt. James Parker's Co., signs receipt for wages, Dec. 17, 1776, (James Parker, Captain of Militia Co., South Kingstown). A Thomas Brownell served as Private, Capt. Jonathan Bates, Jr's Co., Col. Charles Dyer's Regt., (Regt. of Kings, now Washington, County), from March 6, to April 6, 1777.

BROWNELL, WILLIAM. A William Brownell appears in the Military Census of 1777 as of Scituate, aged 16-50, "able to bear arms." A William Brownell served as Lieutenant, 3d Co. Infantry, Militia, chosen May, 1781; also Lieutenant, Capt. Joseph Allen's Co., Col. Stephen Kimball's Regt., from town of Scituate, joined July 5, 1781. This service probably refers to the William Brownell noted in the Census of 1777 as of Scituate. A William Brownell served as Private, Capt. Benjamin Church's Co., Col. Christopher Smith's Regt., enlisted by Capt. Church June 1, 1777, for 15 months, return dated Tiverton, June 13, 1777. William Brownell, probably the same man, served as Private, Capt. John Carr's Co., Col. Crary's Regt., from Dec. 1, 1777, to March 16, 1778, also in Capt. Philip Palmer's Co., Col. Archibald Crary's Regt., from Aug. 16, to Sept. 16, 1778. A William Brownell served in Capt. William Richmond's Co., Col. Cook's Regt., from June 4, to June 19, 1777, on pay abstract dated Little Compton, June 20, 1777; also "Stood Gard" from April 20, to May 5, 1777, from July 19, to Aug. 3, 1777, from Sept. 2, to Sept. 17, 1777, from Dec. 10, to Jan. 9, 1778; also served in Capt. Gideon Simmons' Co., Col. Cook's Regt., Militia, from Aug. 26, to Aug. 31, 1778. A William Brownell served as Private, Capt. Philip Trafton's Co., Col. Topham's Regt., R. I. State Troops, appointed March 16, 1779, term 1 year. A William Brownell, Laborer, born Little Compton, residing in Little Compton, enlisted March 30, 1782, for 9 months, Campaign of 1782; gray hair; fresh complexion; age 49; size 5 feet, 3 inches; served as Private, Capt. Holden's Co., R. I. Regt., discharged Dec. 20, 1782. A William Brownell served as Corporal, Capt. Philip Palmer's Co., Col. Archibald Crary's Regt., from Aug. 16, 1778, to March 16, 1779.

It was a most extraordinary move to take a man who had been merely an assistant pastor for one year and place him at the head of an important diocese at once, where he would be called to compete with the distinguished divines of that day. But he was equal to the emergencies and the responsibilities of his exalted station. He sustained himself with pre-eminent ability for forty years. He was presiding Bishop in 1852. He was the author of THE FAMILY PRAYER BOOK, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and prepared the RELIGION OF THE HEART AND LIFE, 5 vols., 12mo., 1839-40. The great work of his life was the founding of Trinity College, Hartford, in 1823, of which he was the first President, and in the grounds of which is a bronze statue to his memory. He died January 13, 1865.

(The Biographical Cyclopedia of Representative Men of Rhode Island, pages 179 and 180.) (Published Providence, R. I., 1881.).

I S R A E L B R O W N E L L (5)

GILES (4); GEORGE (3); THOMAS (2); THOMAS (1); ROBERT (0).

SON OF GILES AND ELIZABETH (SHAW) BROWNELL

Born: About 1738, in Tiverton, Newport County, Rhode Island.

Died: Monday May 23 - 1808, in Gloversville, Montgomery
County, New York.

Buried: In Kingsborough Colonial Cemetery, Gloversville,
then Fulton County, New York.

Married: Rachel (Simmons) (5) Potter, April 1780, in
Tiverton, Rhode Island.

Father of Frederick (6) Brownell. Grandfather of Elijah
Hanchett (7) Brownell. Great Grandfather of Elijah Ellsworth
(8) Brownell, Dayton, Montgomery County, Ohio, May 1958.

REVOLUTIONARY WAR RECORD OF ISRAEL BROWNELL (5)

Private on Roster of Minute Men, receipt for 4 days pay,
Christopher Manchester, Captain, dated October 4 - 1775.

Israel Brownell.....Tiverton.
Private, first division.....Captain Cook's Company
Colonel John Cook.....Regiment A. (R.I.W.)
15 Days.....May 22 - - June 5 - 1777.
Pay roll.....H. G. Read.....Newport, Rhode Island.

The above, military record is on file in the State House at
Providence, Providence County, Rhode Island.

Signed:

...*Elijah E. Brownell*.....

Genealogical Ancestry

of

ELIJAH ELLSWORTH BROWNELL

whose early ancestors resided in the
Mohawk Valley in New York.

* * * * *

ISRAEL BROWNELL (5), the great-grandfather of the compiler, was a Revolutionary War soldier serving from Rhode Island. He died on Monday, May 23 – 1808 in Johnstown, Montgomery County, New York and is buried in the Kingsborough Colonial Cemetery now located in Gloversville, Fulton County, New York.

RACHEL (SIMMONS) (5) (POTTER) BROWNELL, the wife of Israel Brownell (5) and the great-grandmother of the compiler, was a descendant of John Alden and Priscilla Mullins of Mayflower fame. She died on Wednesday, July 14 – 1824 in Johnstown, Montgomery County, New York and is buried beside her husband in the Kingsborough Colonial Cemetery, Gloversville, New York.

ELISHA DAWLEY (4), the great-great-grandfather of the compiler was a Revolutionary War soldier serving from Massachusetts. He died in November 1825 in Johnstown, Montgomery County, New York and is buried with his wife, Sarah, in the Schoolhouse District Cemetery, near Meco, Fulton County, New York.

ELIAS DAWLEY (5), the great-grandfather of the compiler, died July 27 – 1856 in Johnstown, Fulton County, New York and is buried in the Schoolhouse District Cemetery, near Meco, Fulton County, New York.

DANIEL MEEKER, the great-great-grandfather of the compiler, was a Revolutionary War soldier serving from New York. He died September 12 – 1829 in Johnstown, Montgomery County, New York and is buried in the Old Prospect Hill Cemetery, Gloversville, New York.

FREDERICK BROWNELL (6), the grandfather of the compiler, was a soldier in the War of 1812 serving from Montgomery County, New York. He was shot through the foot during the Battle of Sacketts Harbor which occurred on May 29 – 1813.

ANN DAWLEY (6), the daughter of Elias (5) and Anna (Meeker) Dawley and grandmother of the compiler, married Frederick Brownell (6) on December 22 – 1818 in Johnstown, Montgomery County, New York.

ELIJAH HANCHETT BROWNELL (7), the father of the compiler, was born June 20 – 1828 in Salisbury, Herkimer County, New York. The brothers and sisters of Elijah Hanchett Brownell (7) were born in Salisbury, New York and Johnstown, New York and are named as follows:—

Phebe Ann	Charles Potter	Rhoda Jane	Samantha Maria
Berinthia Clotilda	Elizabeth	James Humphrey	Frederick Jesse
John Roselle.			

Compiled by

ELIJAH ELLSWORTH BROWNELL (8)

E. E. Brownell

Deeds of Valor

Kady Brownell

THE DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT

(FIFTH RHODE ISLAND VOLUNTEERS)

The young lady here celebrated had attracted attention in New York as the troops passed through the city on the way to the front. The *New York Herald* of April 25, 1861, said:

"The volunteers bring along with them two very prepossessing young women, named Martha Francis and Kady Brownell, both of Providence, who propose to act as 'daughters of the regiment,' after the French plan."

Who with the soldiers was stanch danger-sharer,—
Marched in the ranks through the shriek of the shell?
Who was their comrade, their brave color-bearer?
Who but the resolute Kady Brownell!

Over the marshland and over the highland,
Where'er the columns wound, meadow or dell,
Fared she, this daughter of little Rhode Island,—
She, the intrepid one, Kady Brownell!

While the mad rout at Manassas was surging,
When those around her fled wildly, or fell,
And the bold Beauregard onward was urging,
Who so undaunted as Kady Brownell!

When gallant Burnside made dash upon Newberne,
Sailing the Neuse 'gainst the sweep of the swell,
Watching the flag on the heaven's broad blue burn,
Who higher hearted than Kady Brownell?

In the deep slough of the springtide debarking,
Toiling o'er leagues that are weary to tell,
Time with the sturdiest soldiery marking,
Forward, straight forward, strode Kady Brownell.

Reaching the lines where the army was forming,
Forming to charge on those ramparts of hell,
When from the wood came her regiment swarming,
What did she see there—this Kady Brownell?

See! why she saw that their friends thought them foemen;
Muskets were levelled, and cannon as well!
Save them from direful destruction would no men?
Nay, but this woman would,—Kady Brownell!

Waving her banner she raced for the clearing;
Fronted them all, with her flag as a spell;
Ah, what a volley—a volley of cheering—
Greeted the heroine, Kady Brownell!

Gone (and thank God!) are those red days of slaughter!
Brethren again we in amity dwell;
Just one more cheer for the Regiment's Daughter!—
Just one more cheer for her, Kady Brownell!

Clinton Scollard.

This recalls the incident of March 14, 1862, described by Clinton Scollard in "The Daughter of the Regiment." Burnside's attack on New Berne was part of the blockading movement which sought to close every port along the Southern coasts. The Fifth Rhode Island was in General John G. Parke's brigade. The soldiers were so eager to engage the enemy that many of them leaped from the ship into the water and waded waist-deep to the shore, and during the day often waded knee-deep in mud. The next morning little could be seen in the "open piney woods," owing to the dense fog. This condition accounts for the confusion that might have proved serious but for Kady Brownell. The brigade marched on out of the woods, and charged the Confederate works. Burnside himself reported: "Too much praise cannot be awarded to the officers and men for their untiring exertion and unceasing patience in accomplishing this work. The effecting of the landing and the approach to within a mile and a half of the enemy's work on the 13th I consider as great a victory as the engagement of the 14th. Owing to the difficult nature of the landing, our men were forced to wade ashore waist-deep, march through mud to a point twelve miles distant, bivouac in low, marshy ground in a rain-storm for the night, engage the enemy at daylight in the morning, fighting them for four hours amid a dense fog that prevented them from seeing the position of the enemy, and finally advancing rapidly over bad roads upon the city. In the midst of all this, not a complaint was heard; the men were only eager to accomplish their work." Burnside's success was rewarded by the rank of major-general of volunteers.

General Burnside entered the war in May, 1861, as colonel of the First Rhode Island Volunteers. At Bull Run, July 21, 1861, he at first commanded the brigade in which the regiment was serving, but was soon called upon to take charge of the Second (Hunter's) division in the presence of the opposing Confederates. Under his command, Kady Brownell showed herself "so undaunted"; the two Rhode Island regiments in the battle were in his brigade, the colonel of the Second losing his life early in the action. On August 6, 1861, Burnside was commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers, and from January to July, 1862, commanded the Department of North Carolina. He captured Roanoke Island, occupied New Berne in the manner alluded to in Scollard's poem, and forced the evacuation of Fort Macon, at Beaufort. In July, as major-general of volunteers, he was asked to take chief command of the Army of the Potomac, but he refused. In September the offer was renewed, and again refused. Finally, on November 9th, he accepted. His disastrous repulse a month later at Fredericksburg was followed by his resignation as chief, though he served no less faithfully, both as department and corps commander, to the end of the war.

Elijah Ellsworth Brownell, Philadelphia, Penna.
February, 1933

*Filed under
manuscript*

Brownell
Lake Erie Battle of
DO NOT CIRCULATE
REFERENCE
MILWAUKEE ROOM

PASSAGE GENEALOGY

By

E. E. Brownell, B. E. E.

Hon. Henry V. Passage, M. D., M. A., was born in Dayton, Montgomery County, Ohio, on the 20th day of December, 1835. His father, John Passage, was a native of Onondaga County, New York, born there on October 8, 1808, and was of French descent. The great-grandfather of our subject, Bernard Passage, and the grandfather, Henry Passage, came to America with General LaFayette, under whom they fought for the independence of the colonies which were attempting to throw off the yoke of British tyranny. Bernard Passage gave his life for the cause of our freedom, and Henry Passage continued to aid the American forces until the Revolutionary War was ended, after which he located in Western New York, whence he removed to the State of Ohio. He died at the home of his son, John Passage, in Columbus, Indiana in 1841, at the age of eighty-seven years, and throughout his life was a loyal citizen of the republic which he had helped to establish.

John Passage, the Doctor's father, was reared in Miami County, Ohio and was by occupation a brick and stone mason. He wedded Mary Reed, who was born near Lebanon, Warren County, Ohio, a daughter of Brutus Reed, a native of Dutchess County, New York, and a soldier of the War of 1812. He was with Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry in the memorable battle which occurred on Lake Erie, September 10, 1813, being on board the flagship "Lawrence" with the commodore, when a shot from the enemy's guns disabled the "Lawrence". He then accompanied the gallant Commodore Perry in an open boat in

the face of the English gunfire to the "Niagara". The success of the American arms in that naval engagement is now a matter of history, and among the prizes captured was a set of surgical instruments, which interesting relic the Doctor now has in his possession. In 1836 John Passage removed with his family to Indiana and for some time was engaged in the construction of the stone work on the Wabash and Erie canal. He finally located on a farm near New Waverly, Cass County, Indiana, and at the time of his death resided on a farm near Macy, Miami County, Indiana. He passed away in the year of 1876, and his wife, surviving him some years, was called to her final rest in the year of 1888. They had one son, William B. Passage, who was a loyal defender of the Union in the war of the Rebellion, serving with the Twentieth Indiana Infantry until the 22nd day of June, 1862, when he met his death in what is known as the seven-days fight before Richmond, Virginia. Three sisters of the family were living in 1898: Eliza, a resident of Miami County, Indiana: Sarah, of Los Angeles, California: Kate, of Peru, Indiana. One sister, Elizabeth, was deceased at that time.

(RECORDED AS OF 1898)

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GENEALOGICAL INFORMATION

THOMAS BROWNELL (1); MARY BROWNELL (2); GEORGE HAZARD (3);
(Ann Bourne) (Robert Hazard) (Penelope Arnold)

OLIVER HAZARD (4); MERCY HAZARD (5);
(Elizabeth Raymond) (James Freeman Perry)

CHRISTOPHER RAYMOND PERRY (6); OLIVER HAZARD PERRY (7).
(Sarah Wallace Alexander) (Elizabeth Champlain Mason)

* * * * *

Reproduced by
E. E. BROWNELL, B. E. E.
Philadelphia 2, Penna.
1947

DEATH CRUISE ON HELL SHIP

Commander Bridget Dies after Beating From a Jap Sentry

Dying Prisoner-Chaplain Held Services in Blackness of Hold

GEORGE WELLER today continues the "Death Cruise" taken by 1,600 American prisoners from Manila to southern Japan. Approximately 300 men survived the ordeal.

By GEORGE WELLER

JAPAN was near. The Americans on the Jap hell ship originally had fought to keep from going there, and later they had fought to stay alive to reach there. Most had failed.

Of some 1,600 who had left Bill-bid prison in Manila for what they thought would be a seven-day trip to Jap prison camps, 1,000 had died. Death had come in many forms during the 49 days the trip did take. American bombs took some, thirst, illness, madness, starvation and disease took others.

The pitiful handful left were hardly men. Once civilized beings, they now were little more than animals fighting the great, ultimate fight for survival.

Once Ted Lewin, a Los Angeles reporter and promoter, approached the commanding officer, the Marine Lieutenant Colonel (now Colonel) Curtis Beecher, of Chicago and Saratoga, Cal., as he sat in his bay.

"What are you thinking about, colonel?" he said. "I was remembering a fellow I heard talk at the Explorers' Club in Chicago after the last war," said the grey-haired colonel. "He described how the Armenians made their march of death with the Turks driving them along. I was wondering whether it could have been any worse than this."

For a new infraction of his rules, the theft of sugar, Mr. Wada, the Jap interpreter, threatened to cut off all provender. "It doesn't matter," said Beecher wearily, "because if you don't give us some water and food we're all going to pass out anyway."

Trade Stolen Sugar for Water

By this time Beecher looked, in the words of an aide, "gaunt, matted, grey and weak." As the voyage drew into its second week the prisoners lost all discretion and robbed sugar from the hold at will. In the ship's hold the price of sugar fell so that one could now get six spoonfuls for one spoonful of water. The Formosan rice they were now eating was rough and full of hulls; it

increased diarrhea, while brown sugar seemed to make the diarrhea chronic.

The violent rages, the bloodsuckings and murders of the Manila-Olongapo trip were no longer possible. The men were too weak. They were brokeh or at least submissive. For them it was no longer their affair; they belonged to God or fate.

Father William Cummings, of San Francisco and Ossining, N. Y., still carried on his evening service. His Protestant colleagues, the redheaded Episcopalian Navy chaplain, Lieutenant Quinn, and the Army chaplain, Lieutenant Tiffany, were both gone. Gone too was the spectacled Jesuit missionary, Captain Joseph G. van der Heiden, whose suede jacket had fallen to someone else. Lieutenant Zerphas, a priest from the 26th Cavalry who had given many last blessings, was able to help little, and Lieutenant John E. Duffy, of Notre Dame, was in a condition when he insisted on being brought ham and eggs.

Major F. Langwith Berry, of Burlingame, Cal., an 86th Cavalry officer, remembers these services thus: "Often at evening the call 'at ease' would be given. The hubbub of talking would diminish. Then we would hear above the noise, 'It's the chaplain, boys, it's the chaplain.'"

"The clear, penetrating voice of Father Cummings was unmistakable. Immediately complete silence would fall in the blackness of the hold. First he would give a few words of encouragement, and then he would say the Lord's Prayer. During those few seconds we thought of home, of our mothers, of gardens, lakes and mountains in America. And then—'that's all, boys'—and our vespers were over."

Then came an evening when Father Bill was unable to stand up. Forty-three years old, he was weakened by severe dysentery and thirst. Eventually he lay on the hatch where he had blessed so many others, a body deserted by the spirit. His body was hoisted high, and the Japanese delivered him to the sea.

The only Negro aboard was Sergeant Robert W. Brownlee, a genial, cheerful and diligent soldier who had been much prized as the top mess sergeant of the 26th Cavalry. He had a family of five children awaiting his return to Manila. Having helped many others on the ship, he contracted both dysentery and cerebral malaria and died 14 days out of Formosa.

An athlete, sometimes called West Point's greatest football center, Lieutenant Colonel Maurice F. "Moe" Daley, wounded in the Takao bombing, passed away from acute dysentery.

Leaves Card for His Mother

One wounded soldier asked George L. Curtis, a New Bedford and Manila auto agent, whether he might rest his head in the elder man's lap. Another gave Curtis a card for his mother.

A young soldier was weeping and saying, "If I could only make my life worth four Nips before I go."

One man kept saying, "I have such pain in my chest I can't stand it, I simply can't." A companion in the same bay would soothe him with "hold out just another two days." This dialogue went on until the wounded man managed to save a half-canteen of water. Making his complaint with a new note of determination, he suddenly held the canteen off at arms length and with all his summoned force struck himself in the brow.

"We could not believe that there was any way that a man could commit suicide with a canteen," said one survivor, "but we saw it done."

Commander Bridget Found Dead

Commander Frank Bridget had been fading rapidly. He had an extreme case of diarrhea, so acute that he sometimes moved in a daze. Once, wandering on the open deck, he must have clashed in the dark with a sentry. He was found at the bottom of one of the forward holds, beaten up but with his clothing still intact. When death came, like many of the prisoners, he probably did not even know that he was going.

Lieutenant Colonel George Hamilton inherited the grey gabardine riding breeches Bridget had worn, washed them out in sea water by especial permission of a guard and the aid of Boatswain Taylor, and drew them on with pride. These famous breeches made Hamilton the best-dressed prisoner after Major Robert V. Nelson, an Army dentist who possessed the warmest ward-

robe in the pit. Yet when this prized clothing reached Japan, it was worn by other men, the secondary owners having gone to join the originals.

As they scratched brown sugar from the hold Lieutenant Murray Day, a field artillery officer from New England who had gone to Princeton, told them of his maple sugar business. "When we have a reunion of alumni after the war,

Brownell

NOT TO BE
CIRCULATE

Brownell

DEATH CRUISE ON HELL SHIP

INT. 100

we'll serve my maple sugar," he said. He never reached Japan.

An air forces warrant officer, William Keegan, had gone through bombings and thirst with unbowed head, and had been strong enough to help bear the dead ashore at Takao, Formosa. Suddenly he collapsed of malnutrition and thirst and died.

Lieutenant Arthur Derby, a Harvard graduate from New York City and Virginia, had been suffering amoebic dysentery when he left Bilibid. Often he said, "I'd give \$1,000 cash for just two sulfaguanadine pills." Though unwounded, he drooped away with malnutrition and finally faded out.

A field artillery officer, Lieutenant Wayne W. Alder, of Salt Lake City, who had become unbalanced after the Takao bombing, recovered his reason but passed away. Lieutenant Colonel Louis D. Barnes, of Massachusetts, of the Army medical corps, had been able to help his fellow physicians little. "A tough-spirited and charming old man," a younger officer called him. His 240 pounds shrank and he died of exhaustion and exposure.

The Navy senior Lieutenant Douglas, nephew of the famous tree ring historian of the University of Arizona, showed himself particularly unselfish, giving his strength to wash the befouled wounded and cheer them up. "God is looking after us—we'll make Japan safely, I know."

Some of his patients did, but not Douglas.

Arthur Bryan's Game Grin

Cold and starvation erased the perpetual game grin of Lieutenant Commander Arthur M. Bryan, of Cynwyd, Pa.

It was not all heroism. Quarreling and theft never ceased. A whole bay full of interlocked men would dispute loudly over such a matter as when to turn over and rest on the other side. All had to turn or

none; there was not room for differing postures. But some had worst wounds on their right side, some on the left... Not only was clothing stolen from the dying, but water from the healthy and well.

"There were fellows who taught themselves how to slip down beside you while you were asleep, open your canteen and without a sound of swallowing drink all your water," said a survivor. "You would try hard to sleep with your fingers locked around the plug. But every morning someone would sit up in his bay and yell, 'Where's the dirty so-and-so who stole my water?'"

But there was also Lieutenant Colonel Charles I. "Polly" Humber, a football man at West Point, who shared his water with many others before diarrhea and thirst took him. **Falls to Get Beautiful Icicle**

The search for water was as remorseless as if they were in the Sahara. "I remember a morning four days out of Japan when someone peeked over the ladder and saw that there was sleet and snow remaining on the deck," says Chief Yeoman Theodore R. Brownell, of Fort Smith, Ark. "I sneaked up the ladder, crept on deck and saw the most beautiful thing in the world—a long, thick icicle. But just as I reached for it the Jap sentry saw me."

"Kudai!" (look out!) he yelled and came for me with his bayonet. I had scooped up a snowball to make sure I had something even if I missed out on the icicle. But in scrambling out of the way of the bayonet I lost the snowball and fell back into the hold again, empty handed and thirsty as ever."

The Navy chief, slender and medium-sized, had found a comrade in a long Army beanpole, Private William Earl Surber, of Colorado Springs. "We lay together like a tablespoon and a teaspoon," says Brownell. "But I got the best of it. He was long enough to keep me warm, but I wasn't long enough to

keep him warm at the two ends." Surber, the more ill of the two, had alternating periods of delirium and normalcy. In normalcy he talked about wanting two things: to eat one more dish of meatballs and spaghetti, and to have a regular baptism.

The two men talked often of the hereafter which they both expected to enter shortly, and repeatedly Surber said, "I'm worried. I want to get baptized."

Brownell, a Catholic, thought it proper that Surber, a Protestant, should be baptized by a Protestant rite. By now the prison ship was in Japanese waters and not a single chaplain was alive, sane or strong enough to approach Surber.

The chaplain Brownell counted on was Lieutenant Commander H. R. Trump, an Episcopalian who was lying off a few bays, unable to move. Since Surber could not be moved to Trump, Brownell was trying to build up the chaplain's strength enough to walk to the soldier's bay.

But the chaplain would accept food but no water from the Navy chief. On the 27th he died. "Ted, you've got to get me baptized," Surber kept saying. "I've got to be baptized somehow today. If there aren't any chaplains, can't you baptize me?"

Brownell could not refuse. But he had no water, not even a tablespoonful. "I didn't see any way out," says Brownell. "So I did something that I guess any clergyman would think pretty awful. I baptized Earl with my own saliva."

"I simply put my fingers in my mouth, got enough moisture on them so that he could feel it, and I said, 'I baptize thee in the name of the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost.'"

Surber's expression became more peaceful. Before first light the morning of the 28th, about 4 A. M., Brownell noticed that his friend's body had grown cold.

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E. E. BROWNELL, B. E. E.
1418 Walnut Street
Philadelphia, Penna.

Anthony

Brownell

BECAUSE OF SUSAN BROWNELL ANTHONY

Women Rule the Town of Grass Lake, Michigan

MARCH 27, 1948



Winning all offices in the annual village election, an all-woman council rules Grass Lake, Mich. From left are Mrs. Iona Wright, trustee; Mrs. Mabel Hagadon, treasurer; Vera Haven, clerk; Helen McCall, council president; Mrs. Jeannie McClure, trustee; Mrs. Margery Messner, trustee, and Mrs. Thelma Snodgrass, assessor. The town's only male employee is a maintenance man.

Aunt Susan Raised an Uproar When She Presumed to Vote!

EVERY woman in this year of 1948 has an interest in a meeting held in Seneca Falls, N.Y., in 1848. It was the Women's Rights convention. Just as the Liberty Bell in Philadelphia rang in the beginning of independence for our country, that meeting signaled the start of women's struggle for equal rights.

The women who dared to meet in Seneca Falls raised many an eyebrow with their talk:

They wanted the right to vote. They wanted to run for office—

they even wanted to run for Congress.

They thought they shouldn't lose their civil rights when they married.

They thought they should pick whatever profession or job they wanted.

Women of 1948 have most of the rights those women of 1848 demanded. True, 13 states still keep women off juries, and some other states restrict their civil rights. But just recently the Mississippi State Senate voted to allow women to serve on juries.

The road has been rough all the way. The ladies laid down the law a century ago, but not until 1920 did they get the right to vote in a national election.

The woman who became the

"Moses" of the Women's Movement was 28 years old when the Seneca Falls meeting was held. She was Susan B. Anthony, who led women out of their wilderness to a vision, at least, of a more abundant life. Owing in large measure to her work, the Constitution of the United States contains the Susan B. Anthony amendment giving women of America the right to vote.

Susan became a national figure during the Woman Suffrage fight when she decided to test the 14th Amendment under which the attorney general of Nebraska ruled that women were already voters. She gathered 13 women and led them to a voting booth in Rochester, N. Y. With her companions, she cast her vote.

A few days later, on Thanksgiving Day, she was arrested on the criminal charge that she had voted without a lawful right. The judge asked, "You voted as a woman, did you not?" She replied, "No sir, I voted as a citizen of the United States."

The "criminal" Susan was put on trial, found guilty, and fined \$100. She was far from humble under the decision. She defiantly addressed the court, "Resistance to tyranny is obedience to God, and I shall never pay a penny of this unjust claim."

This first woman voter hoped the case would go to the Supreme Court, but unfortunately a kind-hearted judge accepted bail and the question was left unsettled.

Susan's test ballot raised a nation-wide uproar. She became famous as "the woman who had dared to vote." She went all over the country speaking on the subject, "Is It a Crime for a Citizen of the United States to Vote?"

The women saw clearly now that they could not claim citizen rights under the 14th Amendment. Carrie Chapman Catt, who took Susan's place as President of the National Women's Suffrage Association, wrote:

"To get the word 'male' out of the Constitution cost the women of the country 52 years of pauseless campaign. . . . Millions of dollars were raised, mostly in small sums and spent with economic care. Hundreds of women gave the accumulated possessions of an entire lifetime. Thousands gave years of their lives; hundreds of thousands constant interest and such aid as they could. . . ."

Susan B. Anthony gave her life to the cause. She was the only spinster among the leading suffrage workers and was able to expend all her energies and time in working toward universal suffrage.

She traveled endlessly, riding sometimes half-frozen thru snow storms in Nevada, or going by boat, and on occasion finding herself ice-bound in the middle of the Mississippi. She slept in dirty beds; she ate poorly cooked food; held meetings all hours of the night in barns and sawmills with only boards for seats and lanterns for lights.

Catcalls and hisses were usual at the suffrage meetings, and at many there were knives and pistols in evidence as Susan came forward on the platform to speak. Once she was burned in effigy by an angry mob. Even the women she was trying to help scorned her.

But according to the usual pattern, Susan B. Anthony passed from ridicule, persecution and social ostracism to a position of well-earned respect for her courageous work. Instead of "that fanatic," she became "dear Aunt Susan," and the idol of her nation.

When she was eighty she said at a great public gathering: "Time brings many strange changes. In this very city that has pelted me with roses I have been pelted with rotten eggs for saying the very things I have said tonight."

She died in 1906. Fourteen years later, in 1920, women voted for the first time in a national election.

Anthony, Susan Brownell

*127th Birthday
Brownell*

ROCHESTER DEMOCRAT AND CHRONICLE
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1947.

INDIANA ROOM

GOVERNOR DEWEY OF NEW YORK DEDICATES SUSAN BROWNELL ANTHONY DAY ON HER 127TH. BIRTHDAY

Miss Anthony's Day

History has underscored certain dates in human development as indicating the beginning of new tides that have changed the course of humanity. The date of the signing of the Magna Carta was one example, the date of our own Declaration of Independence another, the date of the founding of the United Nations, we hope, another.

Surely the date of birth of Susan B. Anthony falls logically into the list. For in this personality is embodied the beginning of a reform movement with a revolutionary force equal to any of the major social changes of history. Possibly if it had not been Susan B. Anthony, it would have been some other world figure who would have launched this revolutionary change in the status of women, for the conscience of the world would eventually have demanded it. As it happened, it was the frail daughter of a New England Quaker who was picked by destiny and who almost singlehanded set the world moving in a new direction.

* * *

Today, the 127th birthday of Miss Anthony and a day appointed by Governor Dewey as Susan B. Anthony Day, this section, which knew Miss Anthony from long and intimate contact, will underscore one more important date in

the record. The house at 10 Madison Street in which she lived many years and where she died in 1906, was officially opened yesterday as one of Rochester's historic landmarks.

Through the devoted efforts of the Susan B. Anthony Memorial, Inc., money for the purchase of the house was raised. Here will be kept personal mementoes and the flavor of the period in which Miss Anthony lived. From Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, 88 year old pioneer in the woman suffrage movement, has come a mahogany desk, on which many of the early suffrage documents were written.

More money is needed to complete the restoration of the old house. It ought to be in time one of the great monuments of this state, worthy of the historic figure it commemorates and a beacon which will show the whole world the pride that Rochester takes in possession of it.

* * *

Miss Anthony did not live to see the final success of her battle for woman suffrage, but she did see it well advanced from the low point of 1872, when she was arrested and fined for daring to vote in a presidential election. She lives on today, her life judged by its works, an amazing example of the power of an indomitable purpose when set to courage, faith and a refusal to admit defeat.



Philadelphia, Pa.
June 16, 1941.

REFERENCE
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INDIANA ROOM

Miss Florence Crawford, Librarian,
Emeline Fairbanks Memorial Library,
Terre Haute, Indiana.

Dear Miss Crawford:

Would you please be kind
enough to look in a history of Fayette County,
Indiana, and see if you can find any reference
to a James Myler who married Olive Maine and
had a son James, born there on February 3 - 1822.

Thanking you very much for
your kindness in this matter.

Very truly yours,

EEB:CFG

Sent to Ind State Lib -
Data not found -



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October 27, 1942

Mr. E. E. Brownell,
1418 North Walnut Street,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

My dear Mr. Brownell:

I have just heard that you have undertaken the publication of John Vrooman's "Forts and Firesides of the Mohawk Country." I know from your previous publications what this means in terms of finished effect. I am a close friend of Julian P. Boyd, formerly the Librarian of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and now the Librarian of Princeton University, and he has told me of the thoroughly satisfactory relations which he had with you with respect to the publication "Franklin's Treaties" and Lewis Evans' map of Pennsylvania. The Union College Library subscribed to both these publications, and we shall certainly want the Vrooman book.

As President of the New York State Historical Association and also of Union College, which is located in the Mohawk Valley, I would like to assist you in any way that you can suggest in the promotion of the finished book.

What you do in these publications, with their exceptionally high quality, is a public service of the first order. It must gratify you to realize that every one of them is a lasting monument to your ideals, skill, insight and business ability.

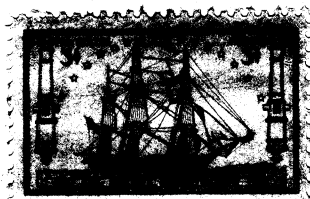
With the thanks and congratulations that should proceed to you from every American interested in our national tradition, I am,

Cordially yours,

Dixon Ryan Fox
Dixon Ryan Fox.

COPY

FRIGATE



Brownell
CONSTITUTION

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The Dayton Herald

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1946

INDIANA ROOM

GENEALOGICAL LINE OF DEBORAH (BROWNELL) (5) CLAGHORN

* * * * *

THOMAS (1):
(ANN BOURNE).

THOMAS (2):
(MARY PEARCE).

JEREMIAH (3):
(DEBORAH BURGESS).

DAVID (4):
(GRACE CHURCH).

DEBORAH BROWNELL (5):
(GEORGE CLAGHORN).

MARJ HEYDUCK:

Third And Main

THINGS I LEARN every day: "Old Ironsides," first of the six-gun frigates authorized by the government in 1794, was launched—149 years ago this month—on Oct. 21, 1797, by Col. George Claghorn, designer of the ship.

He's no relation to the senator, I've been told, but he is related, by marriage, to Dayton's E. E. Brownell. He married Deborah Brownell, whose cousin was Israel Brownell, who was the great-grandfather of our Elijah Ellsworth Brownell.

Genealogical Line

Thomas (1): Ann Bourne (1).	Thomas (2): Mary Pearce (3).	George (3): Mary Thurston (3).	Giles (4): Elizabeth Shaw (3).	Israel (5): Rachel Simmons (5).
Frederick (6): Ann Batuley (6).	Elijah Hanchett (7): Sarah Ann Warman (4).	Elijah Ellsworth Brownell (8): May Etta Leiter (5).		

of

Elijah Ellsworth Brownell (8).

E. E. Brownell, B. E. E., Philadelphia, Pa.

1948

RE-PRINT

from

THE DAILY EXAMINER, Bellefontaine, Ohio

Friday, December 14, 1945

Brownell
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INDIANA ROOM

**CITY LIGHT PLANT
MARKS GOLDEN YEAR**

**E. E. Brownell, First Engineer, Re-
minds City Of Birthday.**

E. E. Brownell, of the E. E. Brownell Engineering Company, Philadelphia, in a letter this week to The Examiner, reminds that this month marks the golden anniversary of Bellefontaine's municipal light plant. He recalls that the staff on the opening day was himself as electrician, John Gregory, superintendent, Harry Dailey, Field inspector, a man named Mitchell as engineer, and a man whose middle name was "Van" as fireman.

The coming year will mark Mr. Brownell's 53rd year as an Electrical Engineer. For 47 years, in part, he has served as consulting electrical engineer of Dayton.

The original investment of Bellefontaine's citizens in an electric light plant was \$8,500.

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COMPLIMENTS OF
E. E. BROWNELL, B. E. E.
CONSULTING ELECTRICAL
ENGINEER

1418 WALNUT ST. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

1945

Brownell

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FRANK W. GRIESE
MAYOR

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR

November 1, 1933

COPY

Hon. Frank J. Prichard, Mayor
Madison, Indiana.

Dear Mayor Prichard:

This will introduce to you my good friend,
E. E. Brownell. Mr. Brownell has served the
City of Evansville as an Engineer in an advisory
capacity for the past 35 or 40 years. I have
known him myself for the past twenty years.

Mr. Brownell's services to the City of
Evansville can hardly be valued in dollars
and cents and if we were deprived of his
services today I am sure that we would not
only be unhappy, but the City would suffer
financially.

Mr. Brownell has some business in Madison
and any favors that you may be able to show
him will be appreciated as a very great
personal favor to me.

Yours very truly,

F. W. GRIESE

F. W. GRIESE, MAYOR
CITY OF EVANSVILLE.

FWG:B

Brownell

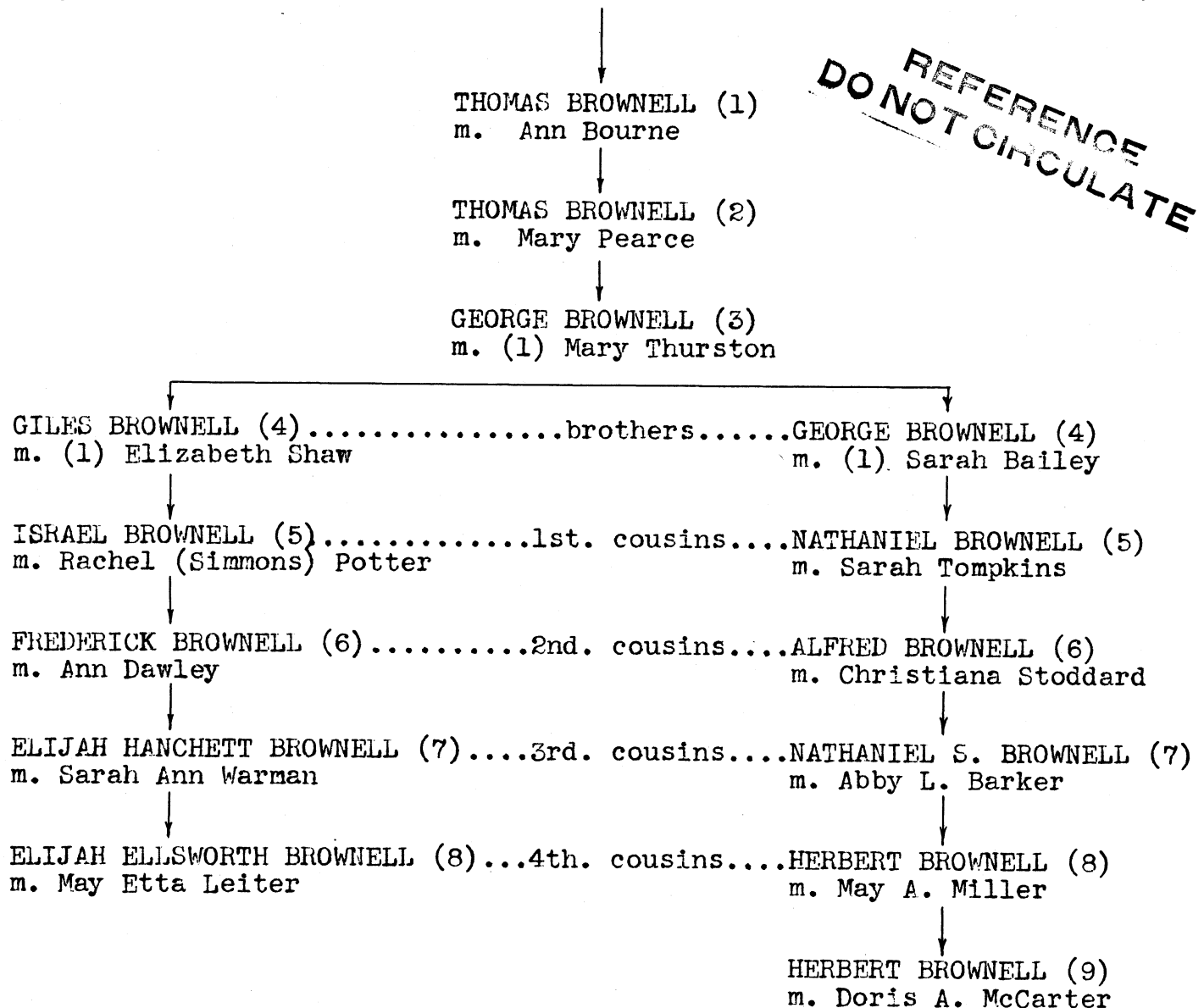
REFERENCE ROOM

Relationship between ELIJAH ELLSWORTH BROWNELL (8)

and

HERBERT BROWNELL, Jr. (9)
(Recently appointed United States Attorney General)

REFERENCE
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CLARA BARTON

AND

HER WORK

MARCH 26, 1866

Brownell

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Miss Clara Barton and Her Work.

The truly great work of this estimable woman, deserving commendation and aid, I desire to present her plans to the public, that the people of both sections may contribute to the completion of her undertaking at as early a day as its importance demands.

As an officer of the army, it was my duty to keep perfect records of all under my command. There was, also, a sacred obligation to their friends to be able to inform them fully of every one.

It so happens, however, in army movements, that it is often impossible to account for the absent and missing. This is unavoidable on raids, forced marches, scouts, and special expeditions by water, and on land attended or unattended, by skirmishing, while the tide of battle frequently so turns that the necessities of war and the orders of our superiors, though keenly painful, compel the abandonment of the killed and wounded upon the field. Many are believed to have died in Southern dwellings, and been buried in their inclosures, and many, I know, by the roadside.

In short, there are thousands of absent and missing of whose fate officers have not, and could not have, either personal or official information, or which is involved in doubt and uncertainty, and it is right here the records cease, and the work of Miss Barton begins.

To encourage and facilitate this work, the following suggestions are submitted:

I. The War Department has no authority to undertake it and could not attempt it without a law of Congress. And it is better so, as if that Department had the information the people would not get the benefit of it, there being a rule in that Department that no information shall be furnished on which a claim might be predicated, which is a virtual denial of all information through that channel.

II. Miss Barton's undertaking is entirely voluntary, and expressly for the benefit of friends of missing soldiers. It has grown from small beginnings into one of vast magnitude, worthy of the Government, and certainly of Government aid. From insignificant manuscript lists of missing prisoners prepared by Miss B., and posted only in the barracks where her time was devoted to the inmates, the work has gradually extended itself to include all missing soldiers, lists of whom are given in printed rolls, which are distributed throughout the country, in which she requires the aid of several clerks.

III. These rolls are prepared from letters to her from anxious friends of missing dear ones.

These letters number from 50 to 150 daily. The names of the missing thus acquired she publishes in these rolls. As fast as fully accounted for, their names are withheld from subsequent rolls.

The following rules should be strictly observed:

"Examine the Rolls carefully, and if you know what became of any man named, or have facts of interest to surviving friends, communicate the same to Miss Barton, by letter, as soon as possible, with your address in full. If any one sees his own name, or that of a comrade whom he knows to be living, inform her, that it may be withheld from future rolls. Letters of inquiry for missing soldiers should be brief—containing the name, regiment, company, and State to which they belonged, with the full address of the writer plainly written.

"Attention is no longer confined to those who have been prisoners, but an effort will be made to ascertain the fate of all

missing men of the United States Army during the war.

"If any letter of inquiry fails to receive an answer, write again. No apologies are necessary, and no letter will be neglected. Miss Barton keeps a record of all letters, and of all facts coming to her knowledge, as well as of all transactions of her office.

"Address, Miss CLARA BARTON, Washington, D. C."

IV. All over the South are the graves and the remains of our fallen and missing heroes, numbering tens if not hundreds of thousands. How are these to be accounted for? In the North, many Rebel prisoners died and were buried. Information of these is anxiously sought by their friends. It is proposed that the people of both sections shall coöperate in this labor of love, communicating such facts as they have of the parties to Miss Barton by letter, observing carefully the rules already suggested.

V. Miss Barton is a woman of character, with a noble heart and nobler intellect, in whom the friends of missing soldiers may place implicit faith. She is no romantic enthusiast nor visionary adventuress, with selfish aims and spasmodic efforts, but a woman of mind, combining philanthropy and business talent. Indeed, she seems to have been raised up by Providence for this special work, and thousands shall call her blessed. At the breaking out of the war, she was pursuing the even tenor of her way in her own quiet home. Possessed of a small fortune of about \$10,000, she threw her whole soul into the care and comfort of sick, disabled and wounded soldiers. Starting as a simple nurse, she soon enlarged her operations at her own expense, organizing a miniature Sanitary and Christian Commission, conducted by herself and sustained by her own private purse. With her own teams and drivers, and assistants of her own selection, she was foremost upon every battle-field, often simultaneously with the troops, in anticipation of an engagement. Where was the fiercest fighting, there was her place, for there lay the objects of her care, and from thence to the field hospital, where, though the strength of the surgeons sometimes failed, she never gave out.

At the close of hostilities she began her inquiries for missing prisoners, posting manuscript rolls in the barracks. From that simple and christian kindness her present great work undesignedly opened itself before her, but only to appal her, not merely because of its magnitude, but because she was penniless, for she had expended her last dollar, and she was about to abandon her mission for the want of means.

The War Department had not the authority to take it up. She had become familiar with the subject, and could carry it on far more cheaply than Government. So long as her money lasted, it was given freely to the soldiers and their friends. She asked no compensation or recompense, but without money she could go no farther.

Congress now stepped in, unanimously appropriating \$15,000, thus returning the money she had expended and a trifle over, to enable her to continue her search. The appeal is made to the people of both sections of the Union, to give this work a fresh impetus by reading Miss Barton's Rolls and Circulars, and promptly acting on her suggestions.

I know from personal inspection that many of the graves in the South cannot be identified, and their occupants must remain unknown till the Last Great Day, but what human effort, guided by the clearest instincts, and governed by the purest Christian philanthropy, can do, Miss Barton will accomplish. J. TARBELL,

Late Brev. Brig.-Gen. U. S. Vols.
Washington, D. C., March 26, 1866.

N. B.—Papers friendly to the object stated are requested to publish the article entire in order to expedite the work.

Reproduced by
ELIJAH ELLSWORTH BROWNELL, B. F. E.
Dayton, Ohio - 1953

Office of the Librarian
The Historical Society of Pennsylvania
1300 Locust Street
Philadelphia

COPY

May 24, 1937.

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Mr. Elijah E. Brownell,
1418 Walnut Street.
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Dear Mr. Brownell:

I have the greatest pleasure in informing you that the Council of The Historical Society, at its meeting on May 17, elected you an honorary member of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Mr. Peter's official notification is enclosed herewith. I could not transmit it to you without telling you how gratified I am at this action of the Council. It is an honor well merited because of your service to history in many directions and, in particular, your courtesies and usefulness to this Society.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,


Julian P. Boyd.

The Historical Society of Pennsylvania

Philadelphia May 17, 1937

Sir

*I have the honour to inform you that
you have been this day Elected an Honorary Member
of The Historical Society of Pennsylvania.*

I am Sir

Very Respectfully

Tuckwell Deeds Secretary

*To Mr. Elijah E. Brownell
Philadelphia*

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May 19, 1937

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1418 Walnut Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

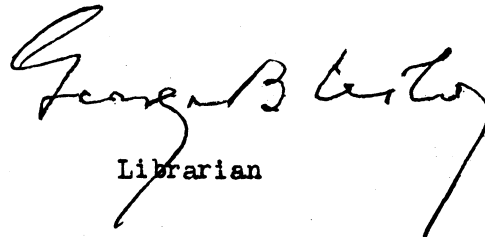
Dear Mr. Brownell:

You may be sure that I was extremely pleased to see the copy of the "Banks Topographical Dictionary" which you showed me the other day. From the casual examination I was able to give it at that time, I can readily see that it is going to be of inestimable value to all those who are doing genealogical research. All who are interested in their family lines should be grateful to you for making possible this valuable publication.

Again let me tell you how greatly we appreciate your kindness and thoughtfulness in planning to donate a copy to the Newberry Library.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,


Librarian

gbu/t

C O P Y

Office of the Librarian
The Historical Society of Pennsylvania
1300 Locust Street
Philadelphia

REFERENCE
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March 31, 1937.

Mr. E. E. Brownell,
1418 Walnut Street,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

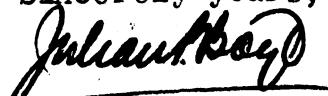
Dear Mr. Brownell:

Mr. Bowman has just shown me your exhaustive compilation of Banks' Topographical Dictionary of Emigrants to Massachusetts 1620-1650. How much of the credit for this work should go to Banks and how much to you I have no means of knowing, but from the original and exceedingly thorough devices employed to facilitate the use of this great accumulation of information, I strongly suspect that its present form is due largely to you and your excellent organization. The maps and elaborate indexes give it great additional value and the statistics and references to individuals from the various Shires make it a source that will, I am sure, become the standard reference work in its field. The paper on which it is printed is, of course, beyond criticism, and the printing is bold and clear-cut. The binding, I understand, is merely a temporary binding and I am glad to know that it is for I have very little use for fabricoid either as to its looks or its practicability for constant library use.

I have sent, by Mr. Bowman, six copies of the magazine in which appeared your facsimile of the Byllynge imprint. I should have attended to this much earlier, but at the time the magazine appeared, I was at home ill. If you desire other copies, please let me know and I shall be happy to supply them.

With best wishes for your good health and the continuance of your worthwhile enterprises,
I am

Sincerely yours,


Julian P. Boyd.



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December 7, 1937

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Mr. Elijah Ellsworth Brownell,
Consulting Electrical Engineer,
1418 Walnut Street,
Philadelphia, Penna.

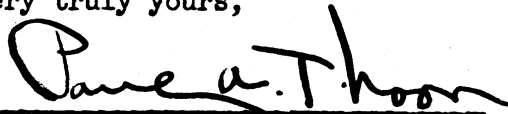
My dear Mr. Brownell:

We wish to acknowledge receipt of
your splendid gift to the Ohio State Library of
"Banks Topographical Dictionary of 2885 English
Emigrants to New England 1620-1650" edited, indexed
and published by you.

We agree to the terms and
conditions asked of us and want you to know how much
we appreciate this gift. I have shown the book to some
of the genealogists who are constant patrons of the
State Library and they have all said, "God bless
Mr. Brownell for this splendid work."

We hope that you will visit the
State Library whenever you are in Columbus.

Very truly yours,


Paul A. T. Noon, State Librarian.

patn/ejb

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September 28, 1937

Mr. E. E. Brownell
1418 Walnut Street
Philadelphia, Pa.

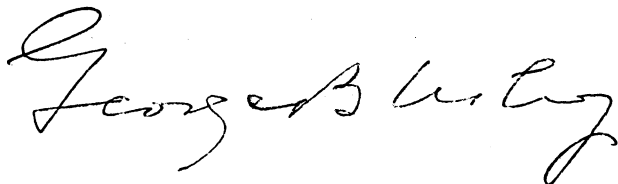
Dear Mr. Brownell:

This morning's mail brings from you the copy of the Banks topographical dictionary which you have presented to the Library and which we have been anxiously awaiting. In fact, as an indication of this, I may say that on my return a week ago from a summer in Europe, one of the first things I did was to inquire if this volume had been received from you. I mention this as an indication of the importance and value we place on it, and our appreciation of your gift of it.

Please be assured of our appreciation in the first place, and of our acceptance of the eight conditions you have set forth on the dedication sheet you have pasted inside the front cover. We shall take the best possible care of the book to see that no damage comes to it, but we are gratified that in case it is burned or otherwise destroyed, we may be able to obtain another copy.

With kind regards and best wishes,

Sincerely yours,



Librarian

gbu/t

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA



COPY

REFERENCE
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Office of The President

June 17, 1937

Mr. E. E. Brownell
1418 Walnut Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Dear Mr. Brownell,

Mr. Julian P. Boyd has inquired in your behalf as to whether the University Library would be interested to receive a copy of the Banks manuscript which you have just published in a limited edition. I make haste to accept your gracious offer and to say that we should be delighted and honored to have this in the University Library.

We are all very much indebted to you for this kindly interest in the University, and it is all the more encouraging in view of our concentration in the next few years leading up to our Bicentennial in 1940 upon a program of development of our resources in books and in their proper housing and maintenance. The University's book collection is unquestionably one of the dozen outstanding scholarly collections in this country. But since we view the library as the central core of the University, it seems to us important to concentrate on its development during this period when we are taking account of stock and planning for a stronger future.

Plans for a new library are developing in an impressive way, and the likelihood is that we shall seek funds in our Bicentennial Program to build a scholarly library which will be of service not to the University alone, but to institutions and individuals throughout the whole region.

With deep appreciation, I am

Sincerely yours,

Thomas J. Gale

President.

MEMORABLE DATES
FOR

MEMPHIS TENNESSEE

A CITY I AM MIGHTY PROUD TO REPRESENT-
PROFESSIONALLY

FROM

1914 TO 1948
(34 YEARS)

BY

E. E. BROWNELL, B. E. E.
PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.
1948

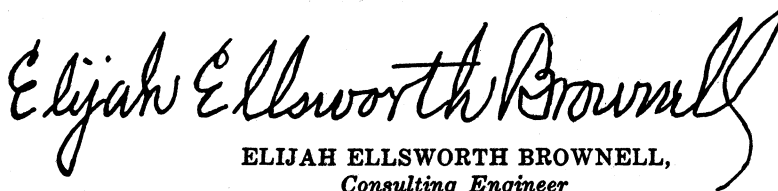
-
- 1541: Hernando DeSoto, the famous Spanish adventurer and explorer, discovered the Mississippi River near Memphis, Tennessee.
 - 1682: LaSalle then claimed this area for the Government of France.
 - 1739: The French built Fort Assumption now the site of Memphis.
 - 1783: Great Britain then ceded this area to the United States.
 - 1796: This area then became the 16th State in the Union -- Tennessee.
 - 1819: The "Town of Memphis" was laid out by the famous Andrew Jackson, James Winchester, and John Overton. The name signifies "Place of Good Abode".
 - 1826: Memphis was incorporated with a population of 500 persons.
 - 1834: First bank, the Farmers and Merchants Bank, began business.
 - 1840: Town of Memphis became "City of Memphis", population 1,799.
 - 1860: The Chamber of Commerce organized, population then 22,623.
 - 1862: Memphis captured and occupied by Federal troops after a naval battle on the Mississippi River.
 - 1879: Memphis was practically de-populated by the terrible yellow fever epidemic.

Brownell
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MEMPHIS ROOM

MEMORABLE DATES FOR MEMPHIS

- 1900: Population was 102,320 persons at turn of the twentieth century.
- 1909: City Commission form of government adopted, and still continues after 39 years. The best form of municipal government.
- 1916: Harahan Bridge across the Mississippi River completed.
- 1929: Municipal Airport and Memphis Museum established.
- 1935: Mississippi River front converted from a junk heap by construction of the Riverside Drive and Jefferson Davis Park.
- 1937: Grand Award of National Safety Council.
- 1938: Memphis becomes owner of electric and gas distribution facilities; also waterworks system, prior to 1914. National recognition for fire prevention activities.
- 1941: Grand Award of National Safety Council again. More fire prevention honors. Health award.
- 1942: Memphis became a military center for 3000-bed Kennedy General Hospital, 2nd Army Headquarters, naval training station, 4th Ferry Command and Army General Depot. Awards for best fire prevention, noise abatement, health, and cleanest city.
- 1943: Plant-to-Prosper Program celebrates tenth year with 108,000 families enrolled. More awards for noise abatement, cleanest city, and fire prevention.
- 1945: The October 17, 1945 contract by and between The Memphis Street Railway and the City of Memphis, Tennessee, namely, Memphis Light, Gas and Water Division, is the best and most equitable contract of its kind in the United States today, for mitigating electrolytic corrosion on all of its sub-surface structures. New bridge across the river started. Plans made to develop the Tennessee Chute. New tuberculosis hospital begun.
- 1946: The Cotton Carnival, dormant during the war, came back bigger and better than ever. Won National Noise Abatement Award for fifth time and National Fire Prevention Contest for sixth time.
- 1947: City replaces all street cars with electric coaches and busses. Mid-South Fair, not held in war years, attracted thousands in the Fall. Ten-year Master Airport Plan completed for consideration of government.
87 new industries select Memphis for sites in first half of year.

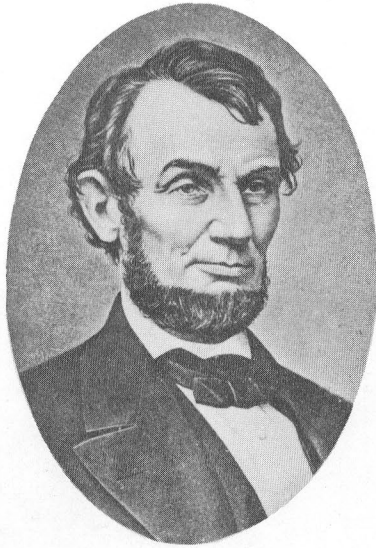

ELIJAH ELLSWORTH BROWNELL,
Consulting Engineer

LINCOLN

LINCOLN AT INDEPENDENCE HALL, 1861

Shortly after 7:00 o'clock in the morning of February 22nd, 1861, the first United States flag of 34 stars was raised at Independence Hall in Philadelphia; Kansas had just been admitted to the Union. The man chosen to raise the flag in this ceremony was the President-elect, Abraham Lincoln. It was not originally intended that the President-elect speak at this ceremony, but the many spectators wanted him to do so. He expressed his hope that the Union would remain undivided, and also said "All the political sentiments I entertain have been drawn, so far as I have been able to draw them, from the sentiments which originated in and were given to the world from this hall."

From Philadelphia the President-elect left for Harrisburg where he addressed the Pennsylvania Legislature, returning to Philadelphia later that night to entrain for Washington.



THE HONORED DEAD

FOUR score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war; testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure.

We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus so far nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that Government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

President Lincoln's Address at Gettysburg, November 19, 1863

Washington, April 15. 1861
Col. E. E. Ellsworth

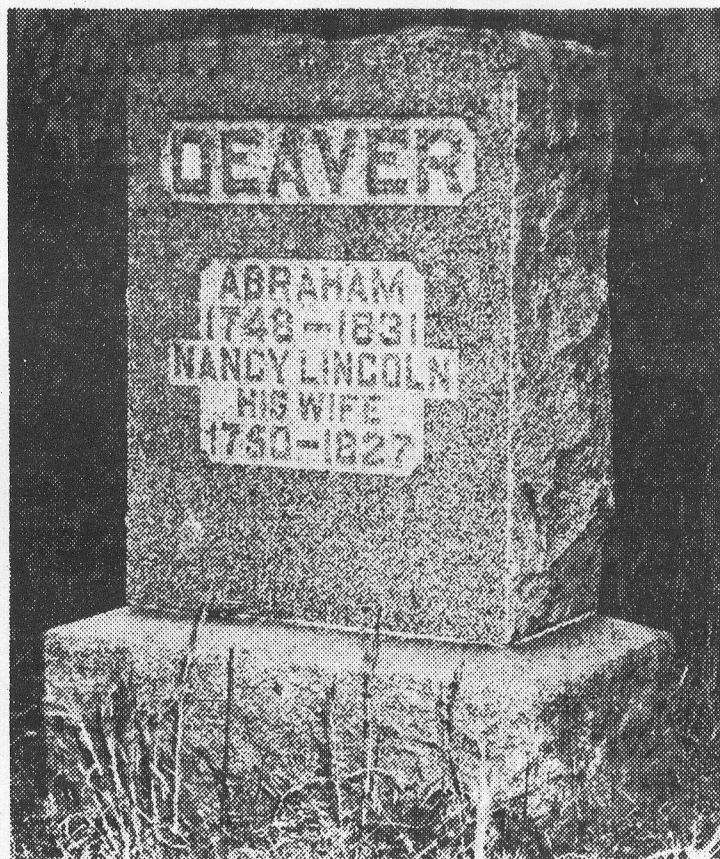
My dear Sir:

Ever since the beginning of our acquaintance, I have valued you highly as a personal friend, and at the same time (without much ceasing of praying) have had a very high estimation of your military talent. Accordingly, I have been, and still am anxious for you to have the best position in the military which can be given you, consistently with justice and propriety towards the older officers of the Army - I can not incur the risk of doing them injustice, or a disservice; but I do say they would personally oblige me, if they could, and would place you in some position, or in some service, satisfactory to yourself -

Your Obedt Servt

A. Lincoln

Lincoln's Aunt Buried At Deavertown



This monument in the Disciple church cemetery at Deavertown marks the graves of Nancy Lincoln Deaver, aunt of Abraham Lincoln, and her husband, Abraham Deaver. Their son, Levi, laid out the town.

With Abraham Lincoln's birthday only two days off, a historical fact not widely known in Ohio was pointed out yesterday—that the great emancipator's aunt is buried in a church cemetery at Deavertown, six miles from Crooksville.

She was Nancy Lincoln Deaver, wife of Abraham Deaver. It was their son, Levi, who laid out the village of Deavertown in 1815.

Mrs. Belle Deaver Spring, 75, who lives at Deavertown, is a great-granddaughter of Abraham and Nancy Lincoln Deaver.

Her family records show that her great-grandmother was a sister of Abraham Lincoln's father, Thomas Lincoln.

Therefore, it is discovered that the village of Deavertown was founded by a first cousin of Abraham Lincoln.

Levi Deaver came from Maryland with his brother, Reuben, in 1809. Both were revolutionary veterans, on their way to claim bounty land awarded to them in the western part of Ohio.

When they reached the Mus-

kingum valley, they ran into difficulties. The Indians were proving troublesome in the territory between here and their destination, so they decided to settle in the area near which Deavertown is now located.

Six years later, Levi purchased a section of land and laid out the town and called it New Market. The name was subsequently changed to Deavertown.

In a few years, their parents, Abraham and Nancy, came to live in the new community. They were buried in the cemetery of the now-abandoned Disciples church. The old gravestone, worn down by the elements, was replaced several years ago by a granite monument.

Deavertown was well known during Civil war days as a stopping point on the Underground Railway by which slaves were smuggled to freedom. The old Thomas Gray house, still standing, was known as a station on the Underground. Fugitive slaves frequently were kept overnight there, awaiting transportation to Putnam.

Deavertown is located in York township, Morgan county, not far from the Perry county line.

Adam Gobel, 89-year-old retired Roseville hardware dealer, is a native of Deavertown and recalls his boyhood there during Civil war days.

The town was known as a stronghold for abolitionists and patriotism ran high there during the war between the states.

Mr. Gobel distinctly remembers the sadness which engulfed the community, and the entire nation, when news came of Lincoln's assassination.

Although but a boy at the time, Mr. Gobel has never forgotten the feeling of shock which the sad news occasioned.

Well known for his remarkable memory, Mr. Gobel reports that Lincoln, who was six feet, four inches, was the tallest president; William Howard Taft, was the heaviest (280 pounds) and James Madison, who weighed less than one hundred pounds and was five feet, four inches high, was the lightest and shortest.

1839

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

WHEN HE WAS

A REMARKABLE - YOUNG - HONEST - LAWYER

A NEW STORY OF LINCOLN.

When Mr. Lincoln was a young lawyer practising in the courts of Illinois he was once engaged in a case in which the lawyer on the other side made a speech to the jury full of wild statements. Lincoln opened his reply by saying, "My friend who has just spoken to you would be all right if it were not for one thing, and I don't know that you ought to blame him for that, for he can't help it. What I refer to is his reckless statements, without any ground of truth. You have seen instances of this in his speech to you. Now, the reason of this lies in the constitution of his mind. The moment he begins to talk all his mental operations cease, and he is not responsible. He is, in fact, much like a little steamboat that I saw on the Sangamon River when I was engaged in boating there. This little steamer had a five-foot boiler and a seven-foot whistle, and every time it whistled the engine stopped".

REPRODUCED AND COMPILED
BY

E. E. BROWNELL, B. E. E., DAYTON, OHIO

1953

COINCIDENCES IN THE LIFE AND FAMILY OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN

It's some 84 years ago on Good Friday night, April 14, 1865 that John Wilkes Booth fatally wounded Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States. He was attending Ford's theatre witnessing a play. He died the next morning at 7:22 in a house opposite the theatre. Of the 25 persons in the room when the President passed away, was Mrs. Lincoln and his son, Robert Todd Lincoln.

Sixteen years later (1881) on July 2nd President Garfield was leaving Washington to make a tour of New England. In the crowd at the Union depot was one Charles Jules Guiteau, who fired twice at the President. Garfield passed away later at Elberon, N. J. Among those who saw Garfield shot was Robert Todd Lincoln.

Twenty-three years passed. On September 6, 1901 William McKinley, then President, was visiting the Pan American Exposition at Buffalo, N. Y. During the celebration an anarchist named Czolgosz, who was in the moving crowd, with a handkerchief covering a gun, fired two fatal shots at the President who died at the Milburn house. One of the witnesses of this national tragedy was Robert Todd Lincoln.

In all American history no such coincidence ever before occurred. During the life of the Republic three Presidents were assassinated and Robert Todd Lincoln, son of Abraham Lincoln, was present at all three attacks.

It's no wonder that on the death of McKinley, Robert Lincoln conceived the idea that he was a jinx to any man who occupied the White House. He was later repeatedly invited to many gatherings in Washington but he studiously avoided accepting any of them. Robert Lincoln died in 1926 but he never saw again a President of the United States—for the sake of the President.

Another coincidence may be added to the above three. Robert Lincoln was a Harvard student years before any of the above tragedies occurred. He was in the Jersey City depot waiting to be assigned to a berth. Suddenly the car against which he was leaning was bumped by another. About to fall under the train a stranger grabbed him and pulled him on the train. But the coincidence lies in the fact that the man who rescued him was Edwin Booth, whose brother later, slew the Emancipator, the father of Robert Todd Lincoln.

Compiled
from
Private records of
E. E. BROWNELL, B. E. E.
Dayton, Ohio
1949

ABRAHAM LINCOLN'S PRAYER

Lincoln was not usually regarded as an active religious man, yet all through his life the spiritual characteristics of the great Emancipator sparkle in his speeches and deeds. In Robert Sherwood's three act drama, "Abe Lincoln in Illinois," Raymond Massey's recital of the following prayer by Lincoln stirs our soul to its profoundest depths and brings out the Christian nature of the martyr president.

The scene is in the second act. Seth Gale, an old acquaintance of Lincoln, with his wife Aggie, and little Jimmy, are camped with their open wagon on the prairie near New Salem. The boy has been seriously ill with swamp fever, and a turn for the worse develops. Abe calls on them and asks if he can do any thing for them. Seth and Mrs. Gale respond to Lincoln's offer to "try and speak a prayer" for them. And this was the petition he offered:

"O God, the Father of all living, I ask you to look with gentle mercy upon this little boy who is here, lying sick in his covered wagon. His people are travelling far, seeking a new home in the wilderness, to do your work, God, to make this earth a good place for your children to live in. They can see clearly where they're going, and they're not afraid to face all the perils that lie along the way. I humbly beg you not to take their child from them. Grant him the freedom of life. Do not condemn him to the imprisonment of death. Do not deny him his birthright. Let him know the sight of great plains and high mountains, of green valleys and wide rivers. For this little boy is an American, and these things belong to him and he to them. Spare him, that he too may strive for the ideal for which his fathers have labored, so faithfully and for so long. Spare him and give him his father's strength, and give us all the strength, O God, to do the work that is before us. I ask you this favor, in the name of your son, Jesus Christ, who died upon the cross to set men free. Amen.

Compiled
from
Private records of
E. E. BROWNELL, B. E. F.
Dayton, Ohio.
1949

ANCESTRY OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN

THE SIXTEENTH PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

SHOWING THE GENEALOGICAL CONNECTION

between

ABRAHAM LINCOLN and ELIJAH ELLSWORTH BROWNELL (8)

- (1) **SAMUEL LINCOLN**, son of Edward Lincoln, gentleman, of Hingham, Norfolk, England.
 BAPTIZED: August 24 - 1622, in Hingham, Norfolk, England.
 MARRIED: Martha (surname unknown), in America, before 1650.
 ISSUE: (LINCOLN):

(2) **MORDECAI LINCOLN**
 BORN: June 14 - 1657.
 MARRIED: (1) Sarah Jones, in Hull, Massachusetts.
 (2) Mary Gannett, widow.
 ISSUE: (LINCOLN): By first marriage:

(3) **MORDECAI LINCOLN**
 BORN: April 24 - 1686.
 MARRIED: (1) Hannah Salter, in Freehold, New Jersey.
 (2) Mary (Robeson ?).
 ISSUE: (LINCOLN): By first marriage:
 JOHN (4), born May 3 - 1711.
 Hannah Married Joseph Millard.
 Mary Married Francis Yarnall.
 Deborah

ANNE, born March 8 - 1725..... **MARRIED**
 in Philadelphia, Penna.
 Sarah

(4) **JOHN LINCOLN**
 BORN: May 3 - 1711.
 MARRIED: Rebecca (Moore ?).
 ISSUE: (LINCOLN):

(5) **ABRAHAM LINCOLN**
 BORN: July 16 - 1739.
 MARRIED: Bathsheba Herring.
 ISSUE: (LINCOLN):

(6) **THOMAS LINCOLN**
 BORN: January 20 - 1780.
 MARRIED: (1) Nancy Hanks.
 Daughter of Joseph and Nancy (Shipley) Hanks.
 (2) Sarah Bush.
 ISSUE: (LINCOLN): By first marriage.

(7) **ABRAHAM LINCOLN**
 BORN: February 12 - 1809, in Buffalo, Hardin County, Kentucky.

TALMAN LINE
 (Generations 3, 4, 4 and 5.)

(3) **PETER TALMAN**, son of Henry and Ann (surname unknown) Talman, both born in Germany.
 BORN: About 1623, in Hamburg, Germany.
 MARRIED: (1) Ann Hill (Divorced).
 (2) Joan Briggs.
 (3) Esther (surname unknown).
 ISSUE: (TALMAN): By second marriage.

(4) ——— **TALMAN** (her first name unknown).
 BORN: About 1674, in Portsmouth, R. I.
 MARRIED: Israel Shaw.
 ISSUE: (SHAW): Elizabeth, born 1706.
 Married Giles Brownell (4), of Little Compton, Rhode Island.

(4) **BENJAMIN TALMAN**
 BORN: January 28 - 1684.
 MARRIED: (1) Patience Durfee.
 (2) Deborah Cook.
 ISSUE: (TALMAN): By first marriage.

(5) **WILLIAM TALMAN**
 (Married probably in Amity, Penna.)
 BORN: March 25 - 1720.

BROWNELL LINE
 (Generations 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8.)

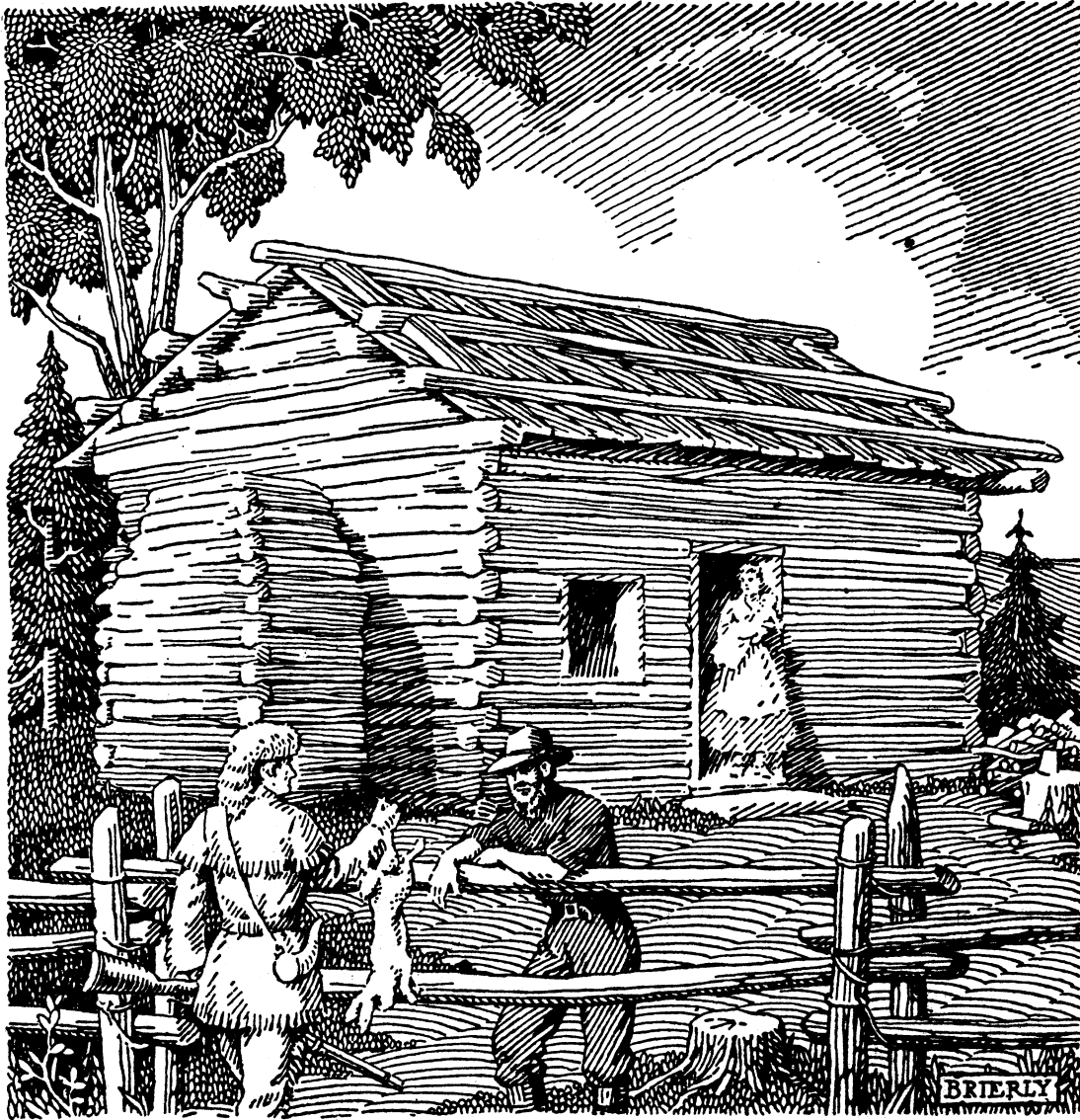
THOMAS BROWNELL (1).
THOMAS BROWNELL (2).
GEORGE BROWNELL (3).
GILES BROWNELL (4).
ISRAEL BROWNELL (5).
FREDERICK BROWNELL (6).
ELIJAH HANCHETT BROWNELL (7).
ELIJAH ELLSWORTH BROWNELL (8).

NOTE

Reference: "The Ancestry of Abraham Lincoln," by J. Henry Lea and J. R. Hutchinson, 1909.

(OVER)

Landmark in History



1809. HODGENVILLE, KY. Birthplace of ABRAHAM LINCOLN

After his marriage in June, 1806, Thomas Lincoln and his young wife, Nancy Hanks Lincoln, set up house-keeping in this simple log cabin in Hodgenville, Hardin County (now Larue). Three years later, on February 12, 1809, their first son was born. He was named Abraham, after his paternal grandfather, who came to Kentucky from Virginia about 1784 and was killed by an Indian soon after his arrival. It has been said that Lincoln's first ancestor in America came from Norwich, England in 1638, and settled in Hingham, Massachusetts. The log cabin, restored, is now a national monument in Hodgenville.

REPRODUCED AND COMPILED
BY

E. E. BROWNELL, B. E. E., CONSULTING ELECTRICAL ENGINEER
CITY OF DAYTON, OHIO

(OVER)

PASSAGE GENEALOGY

By

E. E. Brownell, B. E. E.

* * * * *

Hon. Henry V. Passage, M. D., M. A., was born in Dayton, Montgomery County, Ohio, on the 20th day of December, 1835. His father, John Passage, was a native of Onondaga County, New York, born there on October 8, 1808, and was of French descent. The great-grandfather of our subject, Bernard Passage, and the grandfather, Henry Passage, came to America with General LaFayette, under whom they fought for the independence of the colonies which were attempting to throw off the yoke of British tyranny. Bernard Passage gave his life for the cause of our freedom, and Henry Passage continued to aid the American forces until the Revolutionary War was ended, after which he located in Western New York, whence he removed to the State of Ohio. He died at the home of his son, John Passage, in Columbus, Indiana in 1841, at the age of eighty-seven years, and throughout his life was a loyal citizen of the republic which he had helped to establish.

John Passage, the Doctor's father, was reared in Miami County, Ohio and was by occupation a brick and stone mason. He wedded Mary Reed, who was born near Lebanon, Warren County, Ohio, a daughter of Brutus Reed, a native of Dutchess County, New York, and a soldier of the War of 1812. He was with Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry in the memorable battle which occurred on Lake Erie, September 10, 1813, being on board the flagship "Lawrence" with the commodore, when a shot from the enemy's guns disabled the "Lawrence". He then accompanied the gallant Commodore Perry in an open boat in

the face of the English gunfire to the "Niagara". The success of the American arms in that naval engagement is now a matter of history, and among the prizes captured was a set of surgical instruments, which interesting relic the Doctor now has in his possession. In 1836 John Passage removed with his family to Indiana and for some time was engaged in the construction of the stone work on the Wabash and Erie canal. He finally located on a farm near New Waverly, Cass County, Indiana, and at the time of his death resided on a farm near Macy, Miami County, Indiana. He passed away in the year of 1876, and his wife, surviving him some years, was called to her final rest in the year of 1888. They had one son, William B. Passage, who was a loyal defender of the Union in the war of the Rebellion, serving with the Twentieth Indiana Infantry until the 22nd day of June, 1862, when he met his death in what is known as the seven-days fight before Richmond, Virginia. Three sisters of the family were living in 1898: Eliza, a resident of Miami County, Indiana: Sarah, of Los Angeles, California: Kate, of Peru, Indiana. One sister, Elizabeth, was deceased at that time.

(RECORDED AS OF 1898)

* * * * *

GENEALOGICAL INFORMATION

THOMAS BROWNELL (1); MARY BROWNELL (2); GEORGE HAZARD (3);
 (Ann Bourne) (Robert Hazard) (Penelope Arnold)

OLIVER HAZARD (4); MERCY HAZARD (5);
 (Elizabeth Raymond) (James Freeman Perry)

CHRISTOPHER RAYMOND PERRY (6); OLIVER HAZARD PERRY (7).
 (Sarah Wallace Alexander) (Elizabeth Champlain Mason)

* * * * *

Reproduced by
 E. E. BROWNELL, B. E. E.
 Philadelphia 2, Penna.
 1947

FAC-SIMILE LETTER

TO

HON. BENJAMIN WILLIAMS CROWNINSHIELD

Secretary of the Navy, 1814-1818

WASHINGTON, D. C.

FROM

Commodore—Oliver Hazard Perry (7)

DATED

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND

APRIL 9, 1815

Reproduced by

ELIJAH ELLSWORTH BROWNELL (8)

DAYTON, OHIO AND PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.

1944

NOTE—Commodore Perry was born on August 23, 1785 and died on August 23, 1819. He was the great, great, great, great grandson of Thomas and Ann (Bourne) Brownell, who were married at St. Benet's, Paul's Wharf, London, England on March 20, 1637-8. The last day of that year.—EEB.

Benjamin W. Crowninshield was the son of George (3) and Mary (Derby) (4) Crowninshield.

54

Mr R. Martin

Surgeons' Files

RECEIVED

RECEIVED
APR 10 1815

Mr W. W. Crowninshield

Secy of the Navy

Washington

Newport April 9th 1815.

Sir

Doct^r John R. Martin of the army is desirous
of being transferred to the navy, and has requested
me to state to you, such knowledge as I possess
respecting him - He was Gen^l Harrison's principal
surgeon in the N. W. army, and immediately
after the action of the 10th Sept^r he was sent
to our aid by Gen^l Harrison with a strong
recommendation -

Very Respectfully
Sam^l L^y

Yours Obedient Serv^t

The Hon^{ble} Secy^{of} W. Crowninshield
Secretary of the Navy

A. H. Perry



Mullins

1597

**WILLIAM MULLINS — The great, great, great,
great, great, great, great Grandfather of Elijah
Ellsworth Brownell, B.E.E., Dayton, Ohio, 1954.**

Signed E. E. Brownell

IN MEMORY OF

Elizabeth “Betty” (Alden) Pabodie.

DAUGHTER OF JOHN AND PRISCILLA (MULLINS) ALDEN.

(Wife of William Pabodie)

Born
Plymouth Colony
1623-4

Died
Little Compton, Rhode Island
May 31 — 1717

Buried in
Commons Cemetery
Little Compton, Rhode Island

The marriage of her parents was the second or third ceremony in New England. They came from England to America together on the “Mayflower” in 1620, as yet unmarried.

Elizabeth (Alden) Pabodie was the first white woman born in all New England. She was the mother of 12 children. She was the great-great-great-great-great grand-mother of Elijah Ellsworth Brownell, Dayton, Ohio.

Elijah Ellsworth Brownell, Philadelphia, Penna.
July, 1933



OLD PRINT SHOWS JOHN AND PRISCILLA OUT RIDING

The Alden Line

Famous lovers left a huge progeny

Most famous of all the Pilgrims are two who were among the most obscure in their time, John Alden, a cooper, and his wife Priscilla Mullins. From their 11 children family enthusiasts claim no less than five million living Americans have sprung. Their more distinguished descendants include such diverse personalities as President John Quincy Adams; Poets William Cullen Bryant and Longfellow (who was also, of course, a Brewster descendant); General Tom Thumb, the famous midget; Actress Betty Field; Theatrical Producer Vinton Freedley and Harvard's President James Bryant Conant. The fame of the couple derives from Longfellow, who had heard a family tradition of how John won the hand of the fair Priscilla when he was supposed to be wooing on behalf of the doughty but shy Captain Myles Standish. This pretty tale he expanded into a vast array of hexameters, out of which one phrase has remained firmly embedded in the American memory: "Why don't you speak for yourself, John?"

Some kind of poetic revenge was achieved three and a quarter centuries after, when a modern Myles Standish (*right*) married a Miss Constance Southworth, who is descended from one of the daughters of John Alden. This Standish enlisted as a machinist's mate second class in the Navy during the late war.

LINEAL DESCENT of ELIJAH ELLSWORTH BROWNELL from WILLIAM MULLINS and JOHN ALDEN

William Mullins (1)
Married Alice _____

Priscilla Mullins (2)
Married John Alden

Elizabeth Alden (3)
Married William Pabodie

Mercy Pabodie (4)
Married John Simmons

William Simmons (5)
Married Abigail Church

John Simmons (6)
Married Comfort Shaw

Rachel Simmons (7)
Married (1) Eseck Potter
Married (2) Israel Brownell

Frederick Brownell (8)
Married Ann Dawley

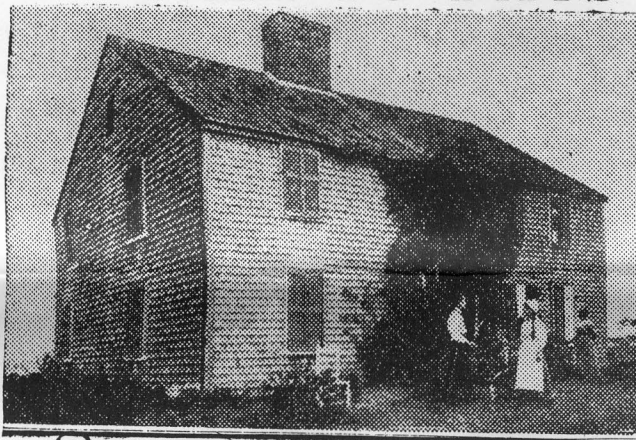
Elijah Hanchett Brownell (9)
Married Sarah Ann Warman

Elijah Ellsworth Brownell (10)
Married May Etta Leiter

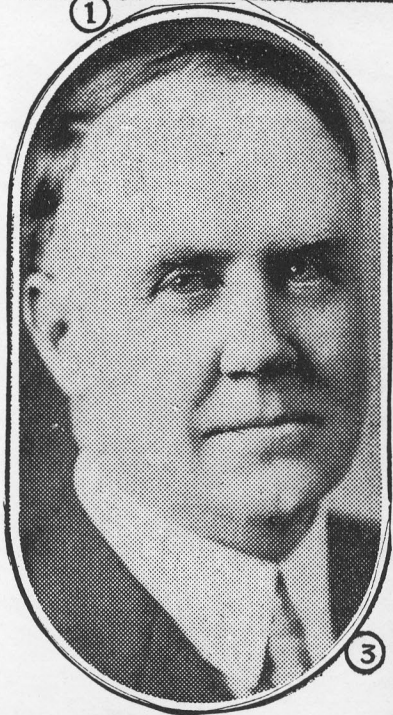
A MAYFLOWER DESCENDANT

THE DAYTON DAILY NEWS - JULY 9, 1933

DAYTONIAN TRACES FAMILY TREE TO DAYS OF PILGRIMS



1



3

No. 1 is the Alden house at Duxbury. This house was erected in 1653.

No. 2 is a national monument to the Pilgrim forefathers, erected at Plymouth.

No. 3 is E. E. Brownell and No. 4 shows the original gravestone and inscription on the grave of Elizabeth Pabodie and at the top is the monument erected to her memory at Little Compton.

E. E. Brownell, 1245 N. Main st., widely known consulting engineer on public utilities, is a direct descendant of John and Priscilla Alden, two of the Pilgrims, who came to this country on the Mayflower in 1620.

This information was received by Brownell last week from a recognized genealogist, who has spent several months tracing back the family history.

John, it was who was told by Priscilla, when he went courting in behalf of Capt. Miles Standish, to "speak for yourself John."

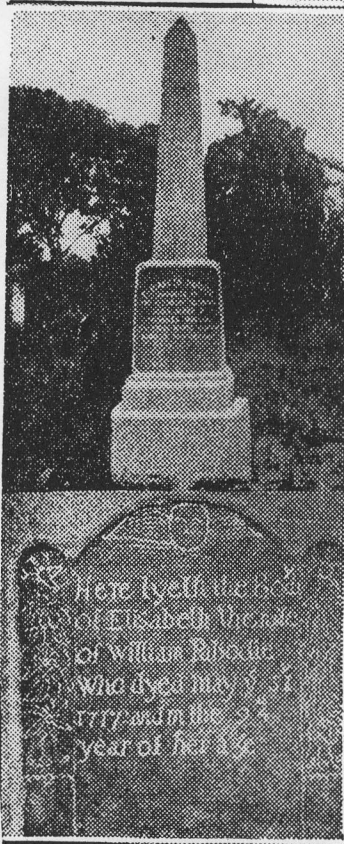
And Priscilla, who typified the Pilgrim maiden has the distinction of being the first white woman native to New England soil of which history has any record.

Brownell has spent many hours and dollars in tracing family connections and says he has discovered some very interesting facts and historical data in this respect.

The principal purpose is to satisfy a hobby, he said.

In parentage John and Priscilla Alden are the great-great-great-great-great-great grandparents. The Alden connection comes from the paternal side.

The chart showing the various generations from the time of John



4

and Priscilla is most interesting and complete. One of the interesting facts is that the Aldens and their descendants have all been believers in large families.

Eighty-one sons and daughters are the offspring of this branch of the family, which to date culminates in E. E. Brownell and his brothers and sisters.

The story of the Aldens now a matter of history, through their accomplishments and tireless efforts in facing the rigors and tribulations of a new world to carve out their future is told in a book prepared under the supervision of Augustus E. Alden, another descendant of this pioneer pair. The book is said to be authoritative and was published in 1902 under the title, "Pilgrim Alden."

In this book is revealed again the religious zeal of the Pilgrims; their migration to European countries and finally to America under a patent issued by King James, which permitted them to settle in the northernmost part of Virginia. But weather conditions probably decided otherwise, because when the Mayflower neared America, the sailors and Pilgrims found they were in the vicinity of Cape Cod. Eventually they came ashore and there began carving out their fortunes in a new world.

On the voyage across, the future Priscilla Alden was Priscilla Mullins. She was the daughter of William Mullins, who died soon after arriving in America.



2

John and Priscilla were married in 1621 and then began the long line of Aldens of Mayflower fame, which has continued to this day.

The name Brownell did not enter the Alden lineage until 1780, when Rachel Simmons married Israel Brownell.

But the union of John and Priscilla Alden was marked by the birth of eight children. One of these, Elizabeth, married William Pabodie and to them 12 children were born.

Mercy Pabodie then married John Simmons and they had nine children. Then Williams Simmons, a son, married Abigail Church and they had 12 children. John Simmons, son of William and Abigail, married Comfort Shaw and to them were born 11 children.

Rachael Simmons was one of the daughters of John and Comfort. She was married twice, first to Ezek Potter and later to Israel Brownell. The Brownells had nine children, one a son, Frederick.

Frederick married Anna Dawley and they had 10 children. Frederick and Anna are the grandparents of E. E. Brownell.

From this union came Elijah Brownell, who was born June, 1820, and died July 11, 1911. He was one of 10 children and he and his wife, Sarah Ann Warman, raised a family of 10 children, of whom E. E. Brownell, was the eighth, having been born Dec. 2, 1872.

The Aldens and their offspring, according to the family record were evidently long lived persons. John Alden was born in 1599 and lived until 1686. Elizabeth Alden was probably the oldest, living from 1624 until she was 93 years of age.

The facts contained in the family record have been authenticated by the New England and Pennsylvania Historical societies.

The Brownell family has long been identified with community life in Dayton. Elijah Brownell started the Brownell Co., now located on Findlay st., and in 1881 the plant furnished the steam which helped turn the dynamo and generator, which furnished the first electric lights in Dayton. The plant then was located at First and Foundry sts.

E. E. Brownell says he has other family connections, which go back many centuries and that they are being traced now.

Will and Testament

OF

WILLIAM MULLINS

(FIRST WILL MADE IN NEW ENGLAND)

2 APRIL 1621

In the name of god amen I Comyte my soule to god That gave It and my body to the earth from whence It Came Also I give my goods as followeth 1 That 40^{li} w^{ch} is In the hand of Goodman Woods 1 I give my wife 10^{li} my soon Joseph 10^{li} my daughter Psylla 10^{li} & my eldest soon 10^{li} allso I give to my eldeste soon all my debtes bonds & bylls only that 40^{li} excepted in the hands of Goodman Wood given as afoorsayd with all The stock in his owne hands to my eldest daughter I give ten shillings to be payd out of my soones stock fundermoor that goods I have In Virgyna as followeth 1 to my wife Allse hallfe my goods 2 to Joseph & Prisylla the other halfe equyally to be devided betwene them Allso I have 21 dossen of shoys & 13 pare of bootes w^{ch} I give into the Companys hands for for 40^{li} at 7 years and If the like them at that Rate If It be thought to dear as my over seers shall Thinke good & If the like them at that price at the Devident I shall have 9 shars wherof I give as followeth tow to my wife tow to my soon Willam tow to my soon Joseph tow to my daughter Prissylla and on to the Company allso If my soon Willam will come to Virgynya I give him my shar of land fundermor I give to my tow over seers Mr John Carver & Mr Willamson twenty shillinges apeece to se this my will pformed desiring them y^t the would have an ey over my wife & children to be as fathers & frends to them allso to have a specyall eye to my man Robarte which hath not so approved himsellfe as I would he should have don this is a Coppy of Master Mulynes his will of all ptculers he hath given

In wittness whereof I have set my hand

John Carver

Suraty in filing

Giles Heale

Tho. Ridley

Christopher Jones

GENEALOGICAL LINE

BROWNELL—SIMMONS—PABODIE—ALDEN—MULLINS

Elijah Ellsworth Brownell (10);
(m. May Etta Leiter (5))

Rachel (Simmons) (7) Potter;
(m. Israel Brownell (5))

Mercy Pabodie (4);
(m. John Simmons (3))

William Mullins (1);
(m. Alice ———)

Elijah Hanchett Brownell (9);
(m. Sarah Ann Warman (4))

John Simmons (6);
(m. Comfort Shaw (3))

Elizabeth Alden (3);
(m. William Pabodie (2))

Frederick Brownell (8);
(m. Ann Dawley (6))

William Simmons (5);
(m. Abigail Church (3))

Priscilla Mullins (2);
(m. John Alden (1))

NOTE:—

William Mullins (1), was the great, great, great, great, great, great, great grandfather of Elijah Ellsworth Brownell

Compiled by E. E. Brownell, B.E.E., Dayton, Ohio, 1952.

DO NOT CIRCULATE
REFERENCE

PROPERTY FILE

9-10-58

Barnwell Family

2 April 1621

In the name of god amen I Thomas the sonne to god that
gave yt and my wife the party from us unto yt some
days & give my good as followeth 1 That all way is
ye the land of godman widd 1 & give my wife with
my son yosof 10 a my daughter yssela with 10 a my
daughter from with also & give to my daughter from all
my double lands & give only that to the daughter in the
lands of godman widd given at a forty with all the
stock in the same lands to my daughter daughter & give
ten shillings to be paid out of my son's stock furthermore
that god & give ye my wife as followeth 1 to my wife
all the lands my good 1 to yosof 2 & yssela 13
other lands equally to be divided between them
also & give Jane 22 pence of paye & 13 pence
of good with & give into the company lands for
for 40 a at 7 pence out of the like 100 a at that rate
if it be 100 a to be as my over good shall
I give you & if it be like 100 a to be as my over good shall
shall give & shall more of & give as followeth
one to my wife one to my son William
him to my son yosof to my daughter
yssela and one to the company with of my son
William will come to marriage & give him my
share of land furthermore & give to my son
Joan and John Harwood & in William's time
shalling be as to be to my wife yssela
desiring them to be with Jane an or over my
wife & Harwood to be at father & friends to be
also to have a share all to my man Robert
wging shall not be approved yssela as ywords
to have Jane's land this is a copy of master
mergill's will of all glubed to Jane given
ye will not more of & give to my wife

Thos Ridley

John Harwood
William Harwood
Elizabeth Harwood
Joan

Brownell Family
9-10-58

PAMPHLET FILE

REFERENCE
DO NOT CIRCULATE

FOR SALE

1200 genealogical newspaper sheets of the "BOSTON EVENING TRANSCRIPT," dated consecutively from March 1 - 1935 to April 30 - 1941. All cased in a fine wooden filing box having a weight of about 100 pounds. In very good condition by laying them all flat — no creases — very legible.

Having had these 1200 pages all microfilmed the undersigned have no further use for the original sheets.

No price less than \$85.00 will be considered plus the transit charges, which is the actual cost to the undersigned, say nothing about the cost of indexing, filing and the very good care taken of them.

E. E. BROWNELL, B.E.E.,
1245 North Main Street (5),
Dayton, Ohio.

REFERENCE
DO NOT CIRCULATE

Brownell
Ellsworth
Waver

THE NEW YORK
Genealogical and Biographical Record

VOL. LXVIII

NEW YORK, JANUARY, 1937

No. 1

AFFIDAVIT

of

CAPTAIN—THOMAS BROWNELL

Relating to

Captain J. C. Elliott's Conduct in Battle of Lake Erie

Against

Commodore—OLIVER HAZARD PERRY

September 10, 1813

Copy of the Affidavit of Captain Thomas Brownell, sailing-master of the United States' schooner Ariel, in the action of the 10th September, 1813.

Contributed by ELIJAH ELLSWORTH BROWNELL
1418 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

In the action on the 10th of September, 1813, between the American squadron commanded by Commodore Perry, and the British under Commodore Barclay, on lake Erie, when we were about a mile distant from the enemy he commenced firing. The signal was made by Commodore Perry, "*Engage as you come up, each vessel against her opponent, as previously designated.*" The situation of the Niagara should have been abreast of the Queen Charlotte, and as near as she could get; as, previous to the action, I had always understood that it was Commodore Perry's intention to bring the enemy to close quarters as soon as possible in case of an action.

The Lawrence went gallantly into close action, but the Niagara continued to keep at a much greater distance astern than when the action commenced.

The Queen Charlotte made sail soon after the action began and closed with the Detroit, for the purpose of directing her fire at the Lawrence in conjunction with the Detroit. The Niagara, by backing her main-topsail and brailing up her jib, was not enabled to fire but at long shots, and with her bow guns, for a long time during the action. A few minutes before Commodore Perry went on board the Niagara, she ranged ahead of the Lawrence and to windward of her, bringing the commodore's ship between her and the enemy, when it was in Captain Elliott's power to have passed to leeward and relieved the Lawrence from the destructive fire of the Detroit and Queen Charlotte, the wind being at the time southeast, and the American squadron steering large, with the exception of the Lawrence, she being at that time entirely disabled and unmanageable. It was the opinion of the officers and men of the squadron that Captain Elliott did not do his duty on the 10th of September, and that, had his conduct been that of a brave man, there is no possible reason that can be given why his vessel was not brought into close action with the British squadron long before Commodore Perry went on board of her, she being equal in point of sailing with the Lawrence. Great indignation was expressed by the officers in general at the base conduct of Captain Elliott in neglecting to support the Lawrence; but, understanding from Lieutenant Turner that Commodore Perry wished to screen Captain Elliott, we forbore to make any remarks

publicly on his conduct. The volunteers, however, not being actuated by the same motives that induced those under the command of Commodore Perry to remain silent, expressed their feelings without any reserve whatever. At the close of the action Captain Elliott was on board of the schooner Somers, and behaved, as I am told by the officers of that vessel, in a manner altogether unbecoming an officer, by beating a captain of a gun severely with a speaking-trumpet for laughing when he (Captain Elliott) dodged a shot.

He also arrested the commanding officer of that vessel (Sailing-master Almy) for intoxication, and I have frequently been informed, by the officers and men of that vessel, that he was in a perfect state of sobriety, and did everything that a brave man could do to destroy the enemy. I was ordered to that vessel a few hours after the action, and found him perfectly sober, but his feelings much wounded by Captain Elliott's false report. I was told by Lieutenant Champlin and others, that Captain Elliott said he regretted he did not sacrifice the American fleet, and that it was decidedly in his power to have done so. Captain Elliott applied to me for a certificate of his conduct in that action: I told him I could not say anything in his favour, and that I stood ready at any time to give my sentiments before a court of investigation. After the action I was on board the Caledonia, when *Captain Bignall, of the British navy*, remarked that, had Captain Elliott belonged to the *British navy*, he would have been hanged.

Mr. Magrath, who signed a letter prejudicial to the character of Captain Perry, told me he would sacrifice his right arm if he could withdraw his name from that paper.

(Signed) THOMAS BROWNELL.

COMMODORE OLIVER HAZARD PERRY

Mary Brownell², the first child of Thomas and Ann (Bourne) Brownell, was born in Massachusetts, April 1639, and married Robert Hazard in 1658–9, son of Thomas and Martha (—) Hazard. She was the first Brownell born in America. She died January 28, 1739, in South Kingston, Rhode Island. Mary (Brownell) Hazard was the great-great-great grandmother of the famous Oliver Hazard Perry and at the time of her death, in 1739, aged practically 100 years, had had over 500 children, grandchildren, great grandchildren and great-great grandchildren, leaving 205 of them still alive at the time of her death (1739).

Mary (Brownell) Hazard had a son George who married Penelope Arnold. George and Penelope (Arnold) Hazard had a son Oliver who married Elizabeth Raymond. Oliver and Elizabeth (Raymond) Hazard had a daughter Mercy Hazard. Mercy Hazard married Judge James Freeman Perry and they had a son Christopher Raymond Perry who married Sarah Wallace Alexander. These latter two were the parents of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry and Commodore Matthew Calbraith Perry.

CAPTAIN THOMAS BROWNELL

Captain Thomas Brownell⁷; Thomas⁶; Benjamin⁵; Thomas⁴; Thomas³; William²; Thomas¹, was the son of Thomas⁶ and Philadelphia (Cook) Brownell and the subject of this article. He was the fifth cousin of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry and also the fifth cousin of the writer's father, Elijah Hanchett Brownell. The writer's grandfather, Frederick Brownell, was also in the War of 1812 and was wounded at the Battle of Sackett's Harbor under General Jacob Brown.

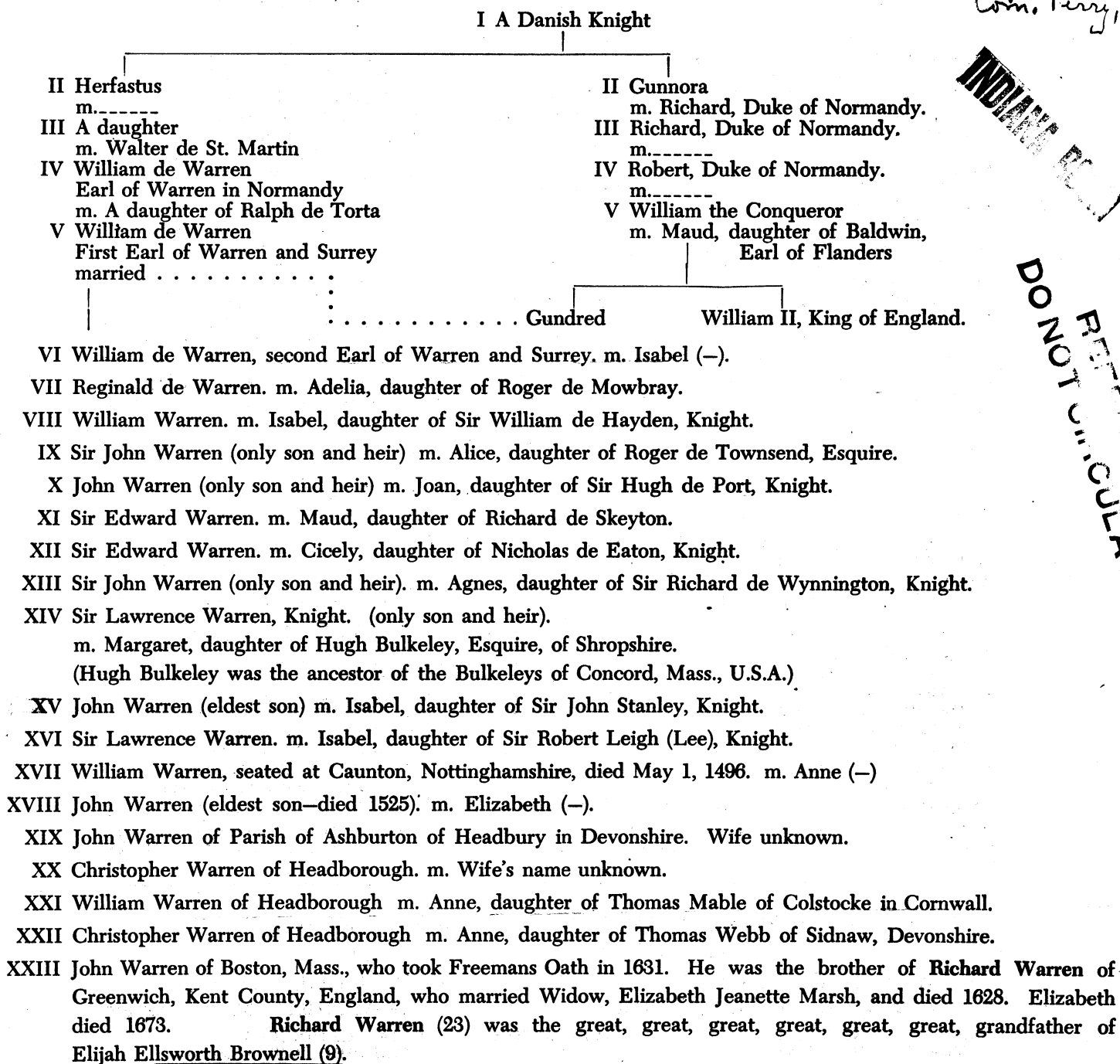
The writer's BROWNELL line is as follows: Thomas¹, Thomas², George³, Giles⁴, Israel⁵, Frederick⁶, Elijah Hanchett⁷, Elijah Ellsworth⁸ Brownell.

This material was received Dec 27, 1948

*Filed under Brownell
also Col. Elmer and*

PEDIGREE OF THE WARREN FAMILY

*Elijah Ellsworth
Com. Perry, O. H.*



NOTES

Yeatman in his House of Arundel states that Gundred, daughter of William the Conqueror, was the daughter of Matilda by a former marriage.

The above pedigree was originally compiled from Herald's Visitation, post-mortem inquisitions, Parish Registers, and various other original manuscripts and printed works, by John C. Warren, Emeritus Professor at Harvard University Connecticut in 1854.

(Transcribed and Printed By)

E. E. BROWNELL, B.E.E.

PHILADELPHIA, PENNA. 1948

INDIAN REL.
DO NOT CIRCULATE

GENEALOGICAL CONNECTION

Between

FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT and ELIJAH ELLSWORTH BROWNELL

PHILIPPE De la NOYE (Delano) (1) MARRIED: Hester Dewsbury	JOHN ALDEN (1) MARRIED: Priscilla Mullins (2)
JONATHAN DELANO (2) brothers, THOMAS DELANO (2) MARRIED: Mercy Warren (3)	MARRIED: MARY ALDEN, (2) sisters, ELIZABETH ALDEN (2) MARRIED: William Pabodie (2)
THOMAS DELANO (3) MARRIED: Jean Peckham	MERCY PABODIE (3) MARRIED: John Simmons (3)
EPHRAIM DELANO (4) MARRIED: Elizabeth Cushman	WILLIAM SIMMONS (4) MARRIED: Abigail Church
WARREN DELANO (5) MARRIED: Deborah Church (7)	JOHN SIMMONS (5) MARRIED: Comfort Shaw
WARREN DELANO (6) MARRIED: Catherine R. Lyman	RACHEL SIMMONS (6) MARRIED: Israel Brownell (5)
SARAH DELANO (7) MARRIED: James Roosevelt	FREDERICK BROWNELL (7) MARRIED: Ann Dawley (6)
FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT (8) MARRIED: Eleanor Roosevelt	ELIJAH HANCHETT BROWNELL (8) MARRIED: Sarah Ann Warman
	<u>ELIJAH ELLSWORTH BROWNELL (9)</u>

CONCLUSION: Elizabeth (Alden) (2) Pabodie was the great-great-great-great-grandmother of Elijah Ellsworth Brownell (9), and the sister-in-law of Jonathan Delano (2), the great-great-great-great-grandfather of Franklin Delano Roosevelt (8).

RICHARD WARREN (1)—Mayflower Passenger MARRIED: Elizabeth Janette Marsh

NATHANIEL WARREN (2) MARRIED: Sarah Walker	Brother and Sister	ELIZABETH WARREN (2) MARRIED: Richard Church (1)
MERCY WARREN (3) MARRIED: Jonathan Delano (2)	First Cousins	JOSEPH CHURCH (3) MARRIED: Mary Tucker
THOMAS DELANO (4) MARRIED: Jean Peckham	Second Cousins	ABIGAIL CHURCH (4) MARRIED: William Simmons
EPHRAIM DELANO (5) MARRIED: Elizabeth Cushman	Third Cousins	JOHN SIMMONS (5) MARRIED: Comfort Shaw
WARREN DELANO (6) MARRIED: Deborah Church (7)	Fourth Cousins	RACHEL SIMMONS (6) MARRIED: Israel Brownell (5)
WARREN DELANO (7) MARRIED: Catherine R. Lyman	Fifth Cousins	FREDERICK BROWNELL (7) MARRIED: Ann Dawley (6)
SARAH DELANO (8) MARRIED: James Roosevelt	Sixth Cousins	ELIJAH HANCHETT BROWNELL (8) MARRIED: Sarah Ann Warman
FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT (9)	Seventh Cousins	<u>ELIJAH ELLSWORTH BROWNELL (9)</u>

CONCLUSION: Elizabeth Warren (2), the great-great-great-great-grandmother of Elijah Ellsworth Brownell (9), was a sister of Nathaniel Warren (2), the great-great-great-great-grandfather of Franklin Delano Roosevelt (9).

RICHARD WARREN (1)—Mayflower Passenger MARRIED: Elizabeth Janette Marsh

ELIZABETH WARREN (2)		JOSEPH CHURCH (3)	
MARRIED: Richard Church (1)		MARRIED: Mary Tucker	
JOSEPH CHURCH (4).....	Brother and Sister.....	ABIGAIL CHURCH (4)	
MARRIED: Grace Shaw		MARRIED: William Simmons	
NATHANIEL CHURCH (5).....	First Cousins.....	JOHN SIMMONS (5)	
MARRIED: Innocent Head		MARRIED: Comfort Shaw	
CALEB CHURCH (6).....	Second Cousins.....	RACHEL SIMMONS (6)	
MARRIED: Mercy Pope		MARRIED: Israel Brownell (5)	
JOSEPH CHURCH (7).....	Third Cousins.....	FREDERICK BROWNELL (7)	
MARRIED: Deborah Perry		MARRIED: Ann Dawley (6)	
DEBORAH CHURCH (8).....	Fourth Cousins.....	ELIJAH HANCHETT BROWNELL (8)	
MARRIED: Warren Delano (5)		MARRIED: Sarah Ann Warman	
WARREN DELANO (9).....	Fifth Cousins.....	<u>ELIJAH ELLSWORTH BROWNELL (9)</u>	
MARRIED: Catherine R. Lyman			
SARAH DELANO (10)	} FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT (11)		
MARRIED: James Roosevelt			
		<i>Thirty-Second President of the United States of America</i>	

CONCLUSION: Abigail Church (4), the great-great-great-grandmother of Elijah Ellsworth Brownell (9), was a sister of Joseph Church (4), the great-great-great-great-grandfather of Franklin Delano Roosevelt (11).

1840

Filed under Brownell

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Population of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois by Counties

OHIO							
Adams	13,183	Sciota	11,192	Martin	3,875	Fayette	6,328
Allen	9,079	Seneca	18,128	Miami	3,048	Franklin	3,682
Ashtabula	23,724	Shelby	12,154	Monroe	10,143	Fulton	13,142
Athens	19,109	Stark	34,603	Montgomery	14,438	Gallatin	10,760
Belmont	30,901	Summit	22,560	Morgan	10,741	Greene	11,951
Brown	22,715	Trumbull	38,107	Noble	2,702	Hamilton	3,945
Butler	28,173	Tuscarawas	25,631	Orange	9,602	Hancock	9,946
Carroll	18,108	Union	8,422	Owen	8,359	Hardin	1,378
Champaign	16,721	Van Wert	1,577	Parke	13,499	Henry	1,260
Clark	16,882	Warren	23,141	Perry	4,655	Iroquois	1,695
Clermont	23,106	Washington	20,823	Pike	4,769	Jackson	3,566
Clinton	15,719	Wayne	35,808	Posey	9,683	Jasper	1,472
Columbiana	40,378	Williams	4,465	Porter	2,162	Jefferson	5,762
Coshocton	21,590	Wood	5,357	Pulaski	561	Jersey	4,535
Crawford	13,152	79 Counties	1,509,370	Putnam	16,843	Jo Daviess	6,180
Cuyahoga	26,506	INDIANA		Randolph	10,684	Johnson	3,626
Darke	13,282	Adams	2,264	Ripley	10,392	Kane	6,501
Delaware	22,060	Allen	5,942	Rush	16,456	Knox	7,060
Erie	12,599	Bartholomew	10,042	Scott	4,242	Lake	2,634
Fairfield	31,924	Blackford	1,226	Shelby	12,005	Lasalle	9,348
Fayette	10,984	Boone	8,121	Spencer	6,305	Lawrence	7,092
Franklin	25,049	Brown	1,364	St. Joseph	6,425	Lee	2,035
Gallia	13,444	Carroll	7,819	Stark	149	Livingston	759
Geauga	16,297	Cass	5,480	Steuben	2,578	Logan	2,333
Greene	17,528	Clark	14,595	Sullivan	8,315	Macon	3,039
Guernsey	27,748	Clay	5,567	Switzerland	9,920	Madison	14,433
Hamilton	80,148	Clinton	7,508	Tippecanoe	13,724	Macoupin	7,826
Hancock	9,986	Crawford	5,282	Union	8,117	Marion	4,742
Hardin	4,598	Daviess	6,720	Vanderburg	6,250	Marshall	1,849
Harrison	20,099	Dearborn	19,327	Vermillion	8,274	McDonough	5,308
Henry	2,503	Decatur	12,171	Vigo	12,076	McHenry	2,578
Highland	22,269	De Kalb	1,968	Wabash	2,756	McLean	6,665
Hocking	9,741	Delaware	8,843	Warren	5,656	Menard	4,431
Holmes	18,088	Dubois	3,632	Warrick	6,321	Mercer	2,352
Huron	23,933	Elkhart	6,660	Washington	15,269	Monroe	4,481
Jackson	9,744	Fayette	9,837	Wayne	23,290	Montgomery	4,490
Jefferson	25,030	Floyd	9,454	Wells	1,822	Morgan	19,547
Knox	29,579	Fountain	11,218	Whitley	1,237	Ogle	3,479
Lake	13,719	Franklin	13,349	White	1,832	Peoria	6,153
Lawrence	9,738	Fulton	1,993	87 Counties	684,966	Perry	3,222
Licking	25,096	Gibson	8,977	ILLINOIS		Pike	11,728
Lorain	18,467	Grant	4,875	Adams	14,476	Pope	4,094
Logan	14,015	Greene	8,321	Alexander	3,318	Putnam	2,131
Lucas	9,382	Hamilton	9,855	Bond	5,060	Randolph	6,944
Madison	9,025	Hancock	7,535	Boone	1,705	Rock Island	2,610
Marion	14,765	Harrison	12,459	Brown	4,183	Sangamon	14,716
Medina	18,352	Hendricks	11,264	Bureau	3,067	Schuyler	6,972
Meigs	11,452	Henry	15,128	Calhoun	1,741	Scott	6,215
Mercer	8,277	Huntington	1,579	Carroll	1,023	Shelby	6,659
Miami	19,688	Jackson	8,961	Cass	2,981	Stark	1,573
Monroe	18,521	Jasper	1,267	Champaign	1,475	St. Clair	13,631
Montgomery	31,938	Jay	3,863	Christian	1,878	Stephenson	2,800
Morgan	20,852	Jefferson	16,614	Clark	7,453	Tazewell	7,221
Muskingum	38,749	Jennings	8,829	Clay	3,228	Union	5,528
Ottawa	2,148	Johnson	9,352	Clinton	3,718	Vermillion	9,303
Paulding	1,034	Knox	10,657	Coles	9,616	Wabash	4,246
Perry	19,344	Kosciusko	4,170	Crawford	10,201	Warren	6,739
Pickaway	19,725	Lake	1,468	De Kalb	4,422	Washington	4,810
Pike	7,626	Laporte	8,184	Dewitt	1,697	Wayne	5,133
Portage	22,965	Lagrange	3,664	Dupage	3,247	White	6,919
Preble	19,482	Lawrence	11,782	Edgar	3,535	Whiteside	2,514
Putnam	5,189	Madison	8,874	Edwards	8,225	Will	10,167
Richland	44,532	Marion	16,080	Effingham	3,070	Williamson	4,157
Ross	27,460	Marshall	1,651			Winnebago	4,609
Sandusky	10,182					87 Counties	473,998

COLONEL - ELMER EPHRAIM ELLSWORTH

also Elijah Ellsworth
1837 -- 1861

Brownell

Killed at

ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA --- By --- JAMES W. JACKSON

MAY 24 - 1861

FRANCIS EDWIN BROWNELL (7) --then killed-- JAMES W. JACKSON

(Col. Ellsworth was a confidant to Abraham Lincoln)

RECEIVED
MAY 24 1861

Historical Highlights

by Elmo Scott Watson

(Released by Western Newspaper Union.)

Ellsworth and His Zouaves

THE name of Ephraim Elmer Ellsworth is almost forgotten now but 80 years ago it was on the lips of millions of Americans. As the youthful colonel of one of the most picturesque bodies of soldiery the United States has ever known, he was something of a military idol and a national hero. So when he was shot down by a Confederate sympathizer in Alexandria, Va., on May 24, 1861, he not only became the first officer of his rank to lose his life in defense of the Union, but his death did much to inflame the North against the South in the early days of the Civil war.

Ellsworth was born on April 23, 1837, the son of a poor tailor in the village of Malta, N. Y. Even in his youth he showed a fondness for military life and while he was still a school boy in Mechanicsville, he organized and commanded a company which bore the high-sounding name of "The Black Plumed Riflemen of Stillwater." He tried to obtain an appointment to West Point but failed through lack of political influence. So he started west to seek his fortune.

Eventually he landed in Chicago, where he was chosen captain of a national guard company. He outfitted them in zouave uniforms, renamed them the Chicago Zouave Cadets and soon made them one of the best drilled military units in the country. After an exhibition tour of



the East in 1860, he returned to Illinois.

In Springfield he became a student in the law office of Abraham Lincoln who had recently been nominated for President by the Republican party. Since political campaigning seemed more exciting than studying, young Ellsworth plunged into it with the greatest enthusiasm and so won the esteem of Lincoln that he was invited to accompany the President-elect to Washington.

Lincoln, when he became President, planned to make his young law student and ex-zouave the head of the nation's militia system. But this was blocked by the "professional" soldiers in the war department and Ellsworth had to content himself with a commission as second lieutenant.

Then Fort Sumter was fired upon and Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers to defend the Union. Ells-

worth immediately resigned his commission and hurried to New York city to organize the men of the New York fire department as a volunteer regiment. In less than two weeks he was back in Washington as colonel of the Eleventh New York infantry, known as the "Fire Zouaves," fully equipped, drilled and ready to take the field.

On May 24 the "Fire Zouaves" were a part of a force ordered to cross the Potomac and occupy parts of Virginia. Ellsworth's regiment was sent to Alexandria where their commander saw a Confederate flag flying over a hotel, the Marshall house. He dashed into the hotel, rushed up to the roof and tore the flag down. As he was returning, he was met in the hallway by J. W. Jackson, the proprietor, who fired a bullet through the young colonel's heart.

President Lincoln ordered that Ellsworth's body be taken to the White House where it lay in state in the historic East Room. Later it was escorted down Pennsylvania avenue by a detachment of cavalry, followed by carriages in which rode the President and members of his cabinet to the railroad station. There it was placed in a special train which bore the young commander to his burial place in Mechanicsville, N. Y.

Two days later President Lincoln wrote a long letter of condolence to Ellsworth's father and mother. It is even more noteworthy than the famous letter to Mrs. Bixby which, it has recently been revealed, was not written by Lincoln at all, but by his secretary, John Hay. In it, instead of writing about a soldier whom he had never seen, Lincoln was paying tribute to a man whom he had known personally as a law clerk in his office in Springfield and his companion on the fateful journey to Washington, and whom he had grown to love.

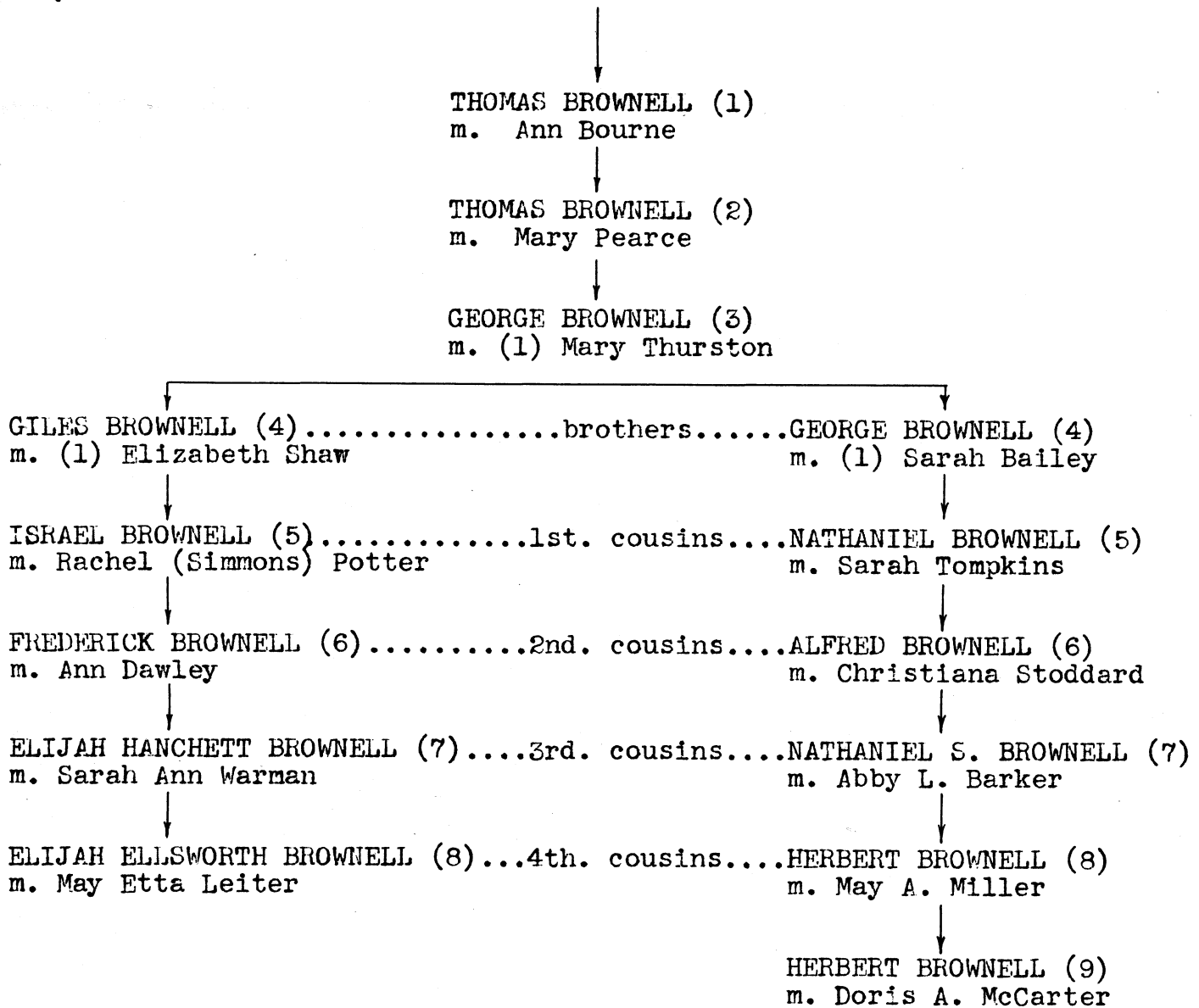
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ELIJAH ELLSWORTH BROWNELL
Philadelphia, Penna.

1948

Relationship between
ELIJAH ELLSWORTH BROWNELL (8)

and

HERBERT BROWNELL, Jr. (9)
(Recently appointed United States Attorney General)



April 12, 1946

OSCAR WILLIAM BROWNELL (9)

OSCAR WILLIAM BROWNELL, son of Charles Franklin and Frances Clarinda (Cleveland) Brownell

BORN: May 29 - 1867, in Brookfield, Waukesha County, Wisconsin.
DIED: Living August 1941, in Shreveport, Louisiana. Died prior to December 1945.

BURIED:

MARRIED: First, Jessie Fletcher, of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, September 22 - 1889, in Milwaukee, Milwaukee County, Wisconsin.

Daughter of

Born:

Died: Living March 1938, in Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
(Divorced).

Buried:

Second, Ellen Gertrude McGinty, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Daughter of

Born:

Died: Prior to December 1945.

Buried:

ISSUE.....(BROWNELL): None. By first marriage.

ISSUE.....(BROWNELL): By second marriage.

✓HELLEN FRANCES, born Living August 1941.

✓MYRTLE, born

✓THEODORE RICHARD, born Living March 1946. Married Catherine Belle Murrey.

BROWNELL LINE: - Theodore Richard Brownell (10); Oscar William Brownell (9).
(Catherine Belle Murrey) (Ellen Gertrude McGinty).

Charles Franklin Brownell (8); David Brownell (7);
(Frances Clarinda Cleveland) (Roxanna Phillips).

Joseph Brownell (6); Robert Brownell (5); Joseph Brownell (4)
(Hannah Cornell) (Elizabeth Tripp) (Sarah Tripp)

Thomas Brownell (3); William Brownell (2); Thomas Brownell (1)
(Esther Taber) (Sarah Smiton) (Ann Bourne).

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Brownell

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Edward S. Brown, News Editor.

REPRINTED FROM

DAYTON JOURNAL, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1939.

56th Anniversary Recalls City's First Demonstration Of Electric Street Lights



E. E. BROWNELL

Mr. Brownell, the county's oldest active electrical engineer, is shown looking at a picture of the scene of the street light demonstration which led to his career.

Daytonians were awed and mystified 56 years ago Thursday night when strange street lamps, said to be operated by "electricity," were turned on in the vicinity of

East First and Madison streets, just east of the canal.

The demonstration street lights operated by the Bush Electric company in the hope of interesting

property owners to install them in their neighborhood were particularly impressive to E. E. Brownell, whose father had the Brownell Steam Boiler works next door.

Led to His Career

Young Brownell, who got his first pair of long pants about February 16, 1883, was so fascinated by the electric lights that he later became an electrical engineer, and now, nearing 70, is the oldest active electrical engineer in the country.

Although still a resident of Dayton at 1245 North Main street, Brownell has had his consulting engineer's office in Philadelphia, Pa., the last 35 years. Today the Brownell Boiler works is the Brownell company.

"No one could figure out the light, and neither could I," Brownell recalled Thursday.

He explained that the direct-current electric lights first were introduced here for street lighting, with neighboring property owners paying the bill. Later the municipality assumed the burden. Electricity was not used for power here until much later.

Origin of N. C. R.

The Bush Electric company was in the noted two-story brick building which formerly stood on East First street at the foot of Madison. The National Cash Register company also had its start there. The electric company later moved to McPherson town, now Riverdale, and set up in what now is McKinley park. Property owners in the vicinity of Forest and Riverview avenues were the first to pay for street lighting, according to Brownell.

Thomas Alva Edison, the late inventor of the incandescent electric lamp, was born 92 years ago last Saturday.

Brownell

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Place of baptism
of
Thomas Brownell

on

June 5--1608, in Ratumarsh Church, Ratumarsh, Yorkshire, England.

Thomas Brownell (1) is the great-great-great-great-great-grandfather

Genealogical Line

Thomas (1):	Thomas (2):	George (3):	Giles (4):	Israel (5):
Ann Bourne (1).	Mary Pearce (3).	Mary Thurston (3).	Elizabeth Shaw (3).	Rachel Simmons (5).
Frederick (6):	Elijah Hanchett (7):	Elijah Ellsworth Brownell (8):		
Ann Pawley (6).	Sarah Ann Warman (4).	May Etta Leiter (5).		

of

Elijah Ellsworth Brownell (8).

E. E. Brownell, B. E. E., Philadelphia, Pa.

1948

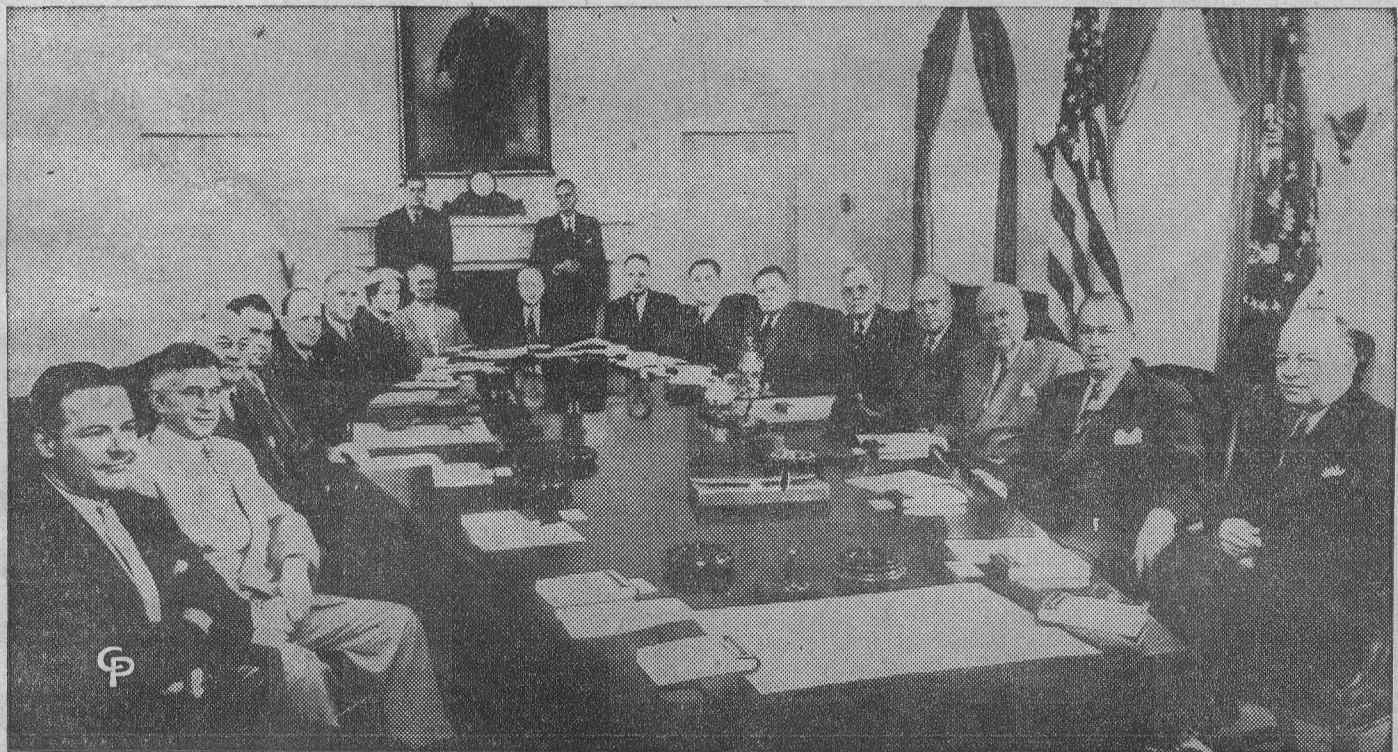
THE TERRE HAUTE

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TERRE HAUTE, IND., SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1953

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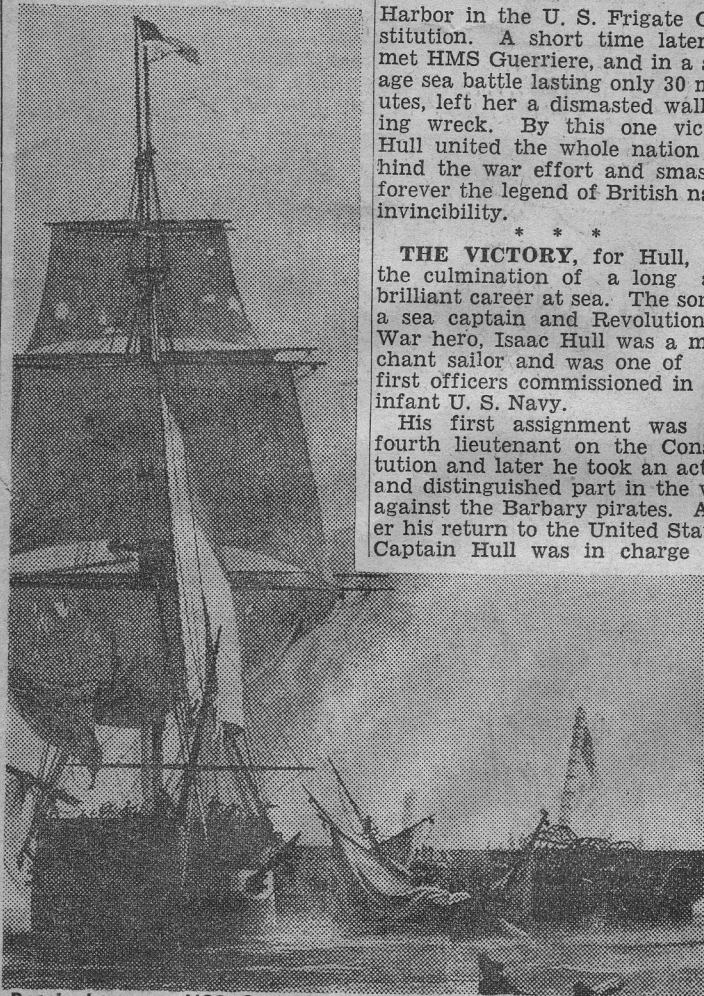
IKE'S OFFICIAL FAMILY POSES FOR ITS PORTRAIT—President Eisenhower poses with the members of his Cabinet and other top officials of his administration in the White House Cabinet room for the first such group picture. Seated clockwise around the table are: Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, Chief U.S. representative to the U.N.; Interior Secretary Douglas McKay; Treasury Secretary George Humphrey; Vice President Richard Nixon; Attorney General Herbert Brownell; Commerce Secretary Sinclair Weeks; Welfare Secretary Oveta Culp Hobby;

Presidential Assistant Sherman Adams; Budget Director Joseph Dodge; Acting Defense Mobilization Director Arthur Flemming; Labor Secretary Martin Durkin; Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield; Secretary of State John F. Dulles; President Eisenhower; Defense Secretary Charles Wilson; Agriculture Secretary Ezra T. Benson; Mutual Security Director Harold Stassen. Standing (left to right) are: Philip Young, Civil Service Chairman, and Robert Cutler, Assistant to the President for National Security Matters.
(International Soundphoto)

Belated Tribute Handed Nutmegger

ISAAC HULL, CAPTAIN OF THE CONSTITUTION, by Bruce Grant; Pelligrini & Cudahy, \$5. Reviewed by George K. Moriarty.

This is the story of a modest little man from Derby, Conn., who



Battle between USS Constitution and HMS Guerriere in summer of 1812.—[Courtesy of Connecticut Historical Society]

scored what was probably the most important single victory in American naval history.

In the summer of 1812, with the nation torn by dissension over the war with Great Britain, Capt. Isaac Hull sailed out of Boston Harbor in the U. S. Frigate Constitution. A short time later he met HMS Guerriere, and in a savage sea battle lasting only 30 minutes, left her a dismasted wallowing wreck. By this one victory Hull united the whole nation behind the war effort and smashed forever the legend of British naval invincibility.

THE VICTORY, for Hull, was the culmination of a long and brilliant career at sea. The son of a sea captain and Revolutionary War hero, Isaac Hull was a merchant sailor and was one of the first officers commissioned in the infant U. S. Navy.

His first assignment was as fourth lieutenant on the Constitution and later he took an active and distinguished part in the war against the Barbary pirates. After his return to the United States, Captain Hull was in charge of

the gunboat construction at Middletown and New London.

Never a ladies' man, Hull remained single until after his victory over the Guerriere, when he married the beautiful Anne Hart, daughter of a Saybrook sea captain.

ALTHOUGH a national hero after his victory, Hull's innate modesty kept him from taking full advantage of his fame. He gave a lion's share of the credit to his crew and insisted that they be included in all celebrations for him. He refused to let his biography be written while he was alive, and although he could have had any ship in the Navy, he accepted without demur a shore assignment. It is typical of him that after dispatching his first official report of the Guerriere action, he wrote a second and shorter one because he felt the first might seem too boastful.

After many more years of service afloat and ashore Isaac Hull died in Philadelphia in 1843. His last words were: "I strike my flag." It was Hull's first and only surrender. No mortal enemy had ever seen his flag go down.

Mr. Grant's biography is an absorbing and long overdue tribute to a great American. Connecticut may well be proud of him.

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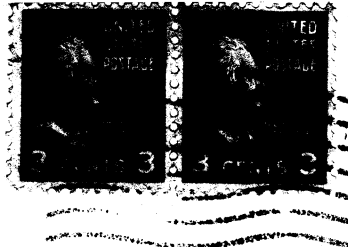
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Philadelphia, Pa.

May 2, 1946

Miss Florence Crawford,
Librarian
Emeline Fairbanks Memorial Library
Terre Haute, Indiana

Dear Miss Crawford:

You recently wrote Mr. Brownell telling him about some material you recently purchased, it was, I think, "DOCUMENTS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION" published by J.W. Edwards. The question is, can you tell me where we can purchase this work as Mr. Brownell is interested.

Awaiting your reply, I am

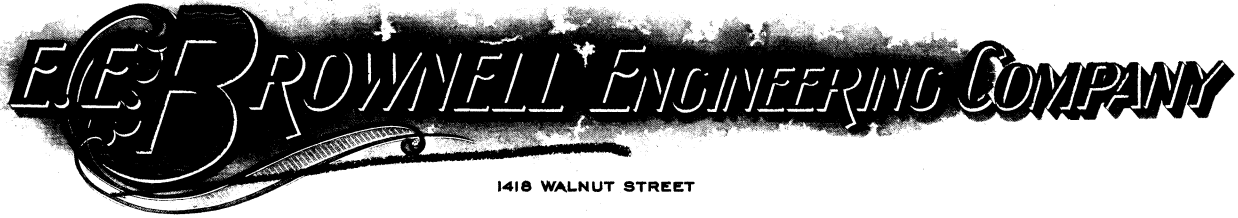
Very truly yours

E. E. BROWNELL ENGINEERING COMPANY

Edward S. Brown

E. S. Brown

ESB:mcm



E.E. BROWNELL ENGINEERING COMPANY

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Philadelphia, Pa.

February 23, 1939.

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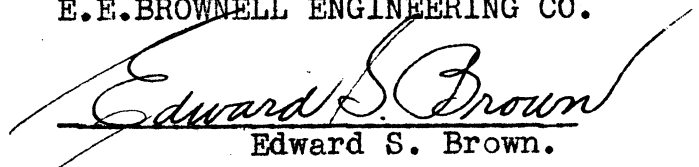
Dear Miss Crawford:

Mr. Brownell is out of Philadelphia, at the present time, but he wrote me, and asked me to send your Library a copy of his recently published book, "First Federal Census Of All Dutchess County, New York", with his compliments. This, I am doing today, by express prepaid, and if you should not receive it in a day or two, please let me hear further from you.

Very truly yours,

E.E.BROWNELL ENGINEERING CO.

ESB/tf



Edward S. Brown.